

*Olds
School of Agriculture*



1927-28

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This Magazine is dedicated to the late

JERRY ALTON MARLEAU,

Student in the First Year Class, 1927-28, who passed away on
January 27th, 1928.

In Memoriam

JERRY ALTON MARLEAU, 16 years of age, passed away at the O.S.A., on January 27th, 1928, following a brief illness of pleurisy and pneumonia.

The deceased was a native son of Alberta, having been raised on his father's farm at Ohaton.

Following a Public School course, and two years in High School, he entered the O.S.A. as a First Year student, in the Fall of 1927.

He was a good student, of a quiet, retiring disposition, and held in high esteem by the staff and his fellow students and his death is lamented by all who knew him.

Epitaph

“Our life is but a Winter's day,
Some only breakfast and away;
Others to dinner stay and are full fed,
The oldest man but sups and goes to bed,
He that goes soonest has the least to pay.”

Foreword

HON. GEORGE HOADLEY, Minister of Agriculture.

A GAIN I am glad to have the opportunity of addressing a few words to the students at the Olds School of Agriculture at the close of another term. I hope that the time you have spent at the school has been profitable and that each one of you has benefited not only from application to your studies, but by association with your fellow-students.

While the former aspect of your education is not to be minimized, especially in this day, when the value of training in the science of farming is being realized, the importance of the acquaintanceships you form and the friendships you cultivate cannot be over-emphasized. When you consider that on leaving here you are following former students to the number of nearly two thousand who have gone through the school in previous years and have taken their places in the agricultural life of the province, you will realize that the opportunity you have had confers on you both a privilege and an obligation; the privilege of working with the hundreds of farm young people, known to you in person or by name, who have had the same training you have had, and the obligation to put into practice the things you have learned here for the betterment of agriculture in Alberta.

Our province, we believe, is on the verge of an era of very rapid development along many lines. Agriculture will still be our leading industry for many years and it is your duty to see that the training you have received is devoted to assisting its advancement in every possible way. Your efforts will serve to maintain the high standard of our livestock, the quality of our grains and dairy products, the fertility of our soils and to increase the beauty and permanence of our farm homes. In doing these things you will be making a real contribution to the prosperity of our province.



O. S. A. STUDENTS AND STAFF, 1927-1928.

The above picture will bring home, especially to those who knew the O.S.A. in its early days, something of the remarkable growth of this institution during the past fifteen years.

The School was opened in November, 1913, with the main building and the present carpentry shop, a staff consisting of four men and one Domestic Science teacher, one stenographer, one janitor, and an attendance of 65 boys and 39 girls.

In 1916 the livestock and agronomy building was added, and in 1918 the blacksmithing and machinery building was completed.

Editorial

THE time draws near when another Class with keen regret, will pass out of the student life of the O.S.A. into the Alumni Association. During our stay here, we have made new friends, had new experiences, and in addition, have had a wonderfully happy time. These friendships and the memory of these experiences, will be one of the most lasting results of our O.S.A. career and should go far in helping to gladden and brighten our future path. Let us treasure these as one of the most precious assets acquired while at this institution.

Our Province has seen fit to provide us, the farm youth of Alberta, with a means of education. There is no doubt that the purpose in making this expenditure is not only that those of us who are directly affected may become better farmers and homemakers, but that we may extend the benefits of this training to any good cause which may require our aid. In this way we may be able to make some repayment for the benefit we have received.

It is not only the acquiring of information along various lines that will be of assistance. A knowledge of how best to live and work with our fellow beings to gain the greatest satisfaction for all concerned, is one of the most useful lessons of life. Under present-day conditions, most worthwhile objects are attained as the result of co-operative effort. These, we have ample opportunity of acquiring while at the O.S.A. In the Committee Room, we develop leadership; within the gymnasium, we show our sportsmanship, and in the corridors and on the dance floor, we develop the spirit of goodfellowship.

An event of outstanding importance in the development of the School during the past year was the opening of the new Dormitory. This has had a marked effect on student life and activities. It has advanced the bond of friendship between the students and tends to

more development of individual character and responsibilities. The better and more healthful living conditions are appreciated.

The beautiful and spacious Dining Room, managed by the Dietitian and Matron, assisted by an excellent staff and by student help, efficiently serve the two hundred student and staff members. From experiences gained in this dining room, we have learned a few things which will be of inestimable value to us, especially the acquiring of good table etiquette and the art of making conversation interesting.

The Gymnasium, the lack of which has been seriously felt in past years, has given a decided impetus to the school athletics. It is a well known fact that exercise of the proper kind, develops a healthful mind and body, both of which are necessary if one is to get the full benefit of the courses.

Another innovation this term, is the Students' Christian Movement, whereby it is possible to spend a pleasant hour on Sunday afternoon, among our own classmates in a bright and cheerful non-sectarian service. Moral and spiritual training are surely worthy of a place in any educational institution.

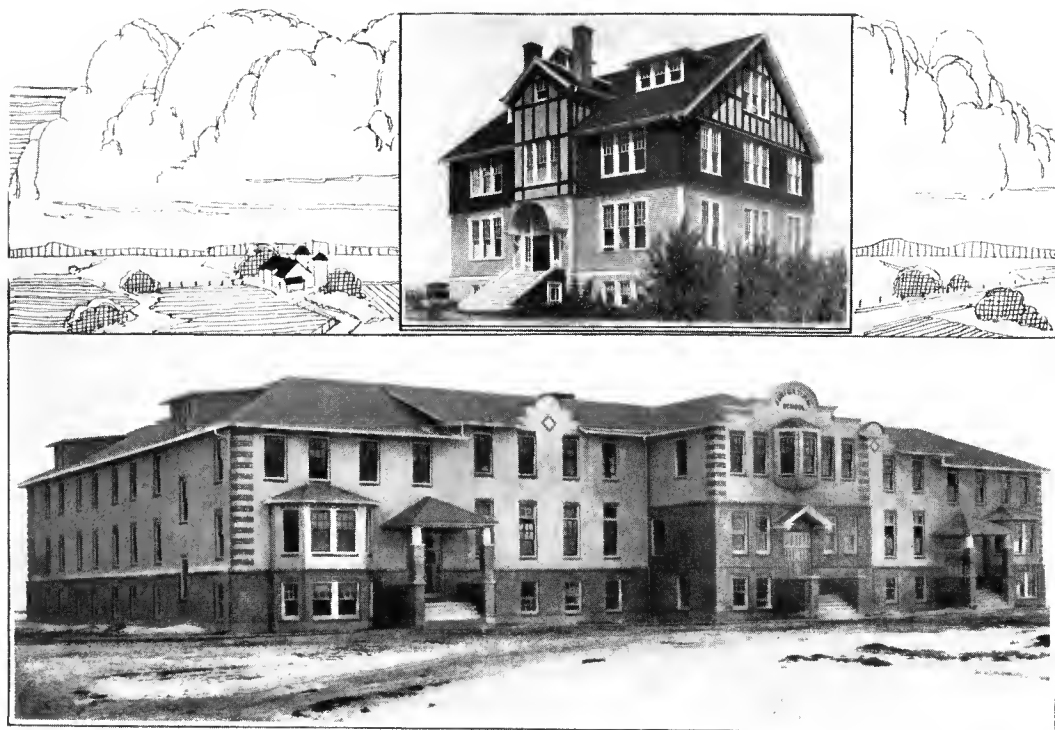
To the Instructors, we owe a debt of gratitude for the efforts they have put forth, not only to provide us with information, but also with entertainment, and as well, for the feeling of goodfellowship that has prevailed between us.

We, of the Magazine Staff, have endeavored to record the innumerable events of the past term, to keep them fresh in the memories of the Class. Our thanks are due to the staff, the office force, our many contributors, and advertisers who have so kindly helped to make this magazine what it is; to all these and to our beloved School—Bon Voyage!

T. F. M.

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"THE OLD AND THE NEW."

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MAGAZINE STAFF

Standing (left to right)—I. Bell, T. Clive, A. Huse, Emeline Jones, Ina Flewelling, E. Wadham, G. Thurston.
 Sitting (left to right)—Mrs. E. Willson, T. F. Martin, G. H. Lambert, H. G. Gratz, Svea Norman.
 On Floor (left to right)—E. Kober, Stan Milson. Absent—Mary Cameron.

The Challenges and the Choices of Youth

By REV. H. H. BINGHAM,
(Pastor First Baptist Church, Calgary.)

YOUTH seems to hold the centre of the stage to-day. A generation ago parents were constantly saying, "Children should be seen but not heard." The older folks took care they were not heard, and at times youth wondered whether they were really seen. If they were seen they were not noticed. It is very different to-day. They are not only seen and heard, but very much noticed, and written about, until it seems as though every magazine has a leading article on youth, dealing with its perils, its flaming freedom, its morals, its menace and its measure. This is just another article on this ever perennial theme of youth.

There is a feeling among many people that youth to-day possesses little conscience, less faith and no love for the higher and nobler things of life. They claim that young people are just floundering around in the flames of a new freedom which seems to be full of license, unholy passions, and reckless conduct. We read blood chilling tales and lurid stories, which would cause one to feel there is reason for concern and alarm. We believe there is, but no reason for despair.

Youth is living in an entirely new world to the young people of the past generation. To-day children are cradled in an automobile and grow up in public. We are living in an electrical age which brings the world to our doors. The social structure of society has changed, and industrial life has revolutionized everything. The quiet fellowships of home life are gone, and youth practically lives in a public way, facing temptations, which call for self-control and self-reliance, not so necessary in the days of more rigid domestic supervision.

The young people of to-day are not all

superficial and reckless by any means. Some of the finest young people God ever gave to any generation are living to-day with hearts and minds aflame with noble desires, worthy aspirations, and high purposes. Someone who has studied the young life of Europe, has revealed that the youth of Europe is turning to St. Francis of Assisi as their ideal. His spirit is the dominating influence among European youth to-day. He was a man of spiritual force and noble character, who sacrificed all for the good of others. It is significant that his spirit has captured the hearts of youth in Europe.

Youth to-day is faced with great moral challenges that call for moral choice and wise decisions, and the choices made go far toward the development of character. Among the most important choices a young man has to make is that of his vocation for life. Many a young fellow makes shipwreck of his life right here. There are throngs of men in middle life to-day, unhappy and depressed, because they made a wrong choice in the matter of vocation. They realize they are misfits, but they are too old to begin over again. Too many young men are content to aimlessly drift into some work and never stop to consider what their life's calling will be. They just drift from one thing to another until they have drifted into the whirlpool of the unwanted. Then, too, some young people are so anxious to rush out and earn money, they turn away from school, jump at the first job which will bring them good pocket money, and spend it all on "seeing life." Other young people are caught up with "the get rich quick" fever, and they give themselves over to some "wild cat schemes" in the hope of making a little fortune while they are

young. The fortune does not materialize and they find themselves dissatisfied and without any worth while vocation.

My advice to youth, is not to be in too big a hurry in choosing a vocation. Most boys in their early teens scarcely know what they want to be, or what they are best fitted for. Do not be disturbed about that. If you are a normal youth, you have talents for something worth while, and give time for those talents to naturally unfold. In the meantime seek a good education, both cultural and technical. While obtaining that education you will most likely discover your place in the world, and then one of your most serious problems, namely, that of your vocation, will be solved. Whether your decision leads you to be a farmer, mechanic, merchant or professional man, you will be all the more effective and successful on account of an all round education.

There is another thing youth must think of seriously. Young people cannot have everything in life. A young man cannot decide to spend his days and nights in pleasure and dissipation and hope to make progress in a worth-while vocation. It cannot be done. Here again important choices have to be made. The three Hebrew children mentioned in the Book of Daniel, had to choose between bowing down to the golden image or being thrown into the fiery furnace. Youth is often standing between the golden image and the fiery furnace. The golden image represents the world of glitter, pleasure, unworthy ambitions and the greed and selfishness of the world. The fiery furnace represents sacrifice, self-abnegation, faith and courage. If we want the higher things of life, then we must turn our backs upon the lower. We must "scorn delights and live laborious days." It is not every young man who is willing to pay the price of success. Many fancy it can be obtained through scheming, cleverness or trickery. This is a false notion. Genius after all is little more than concentrated hard work.

Another choice which carries with it moral and social significance, is the choice of friend-

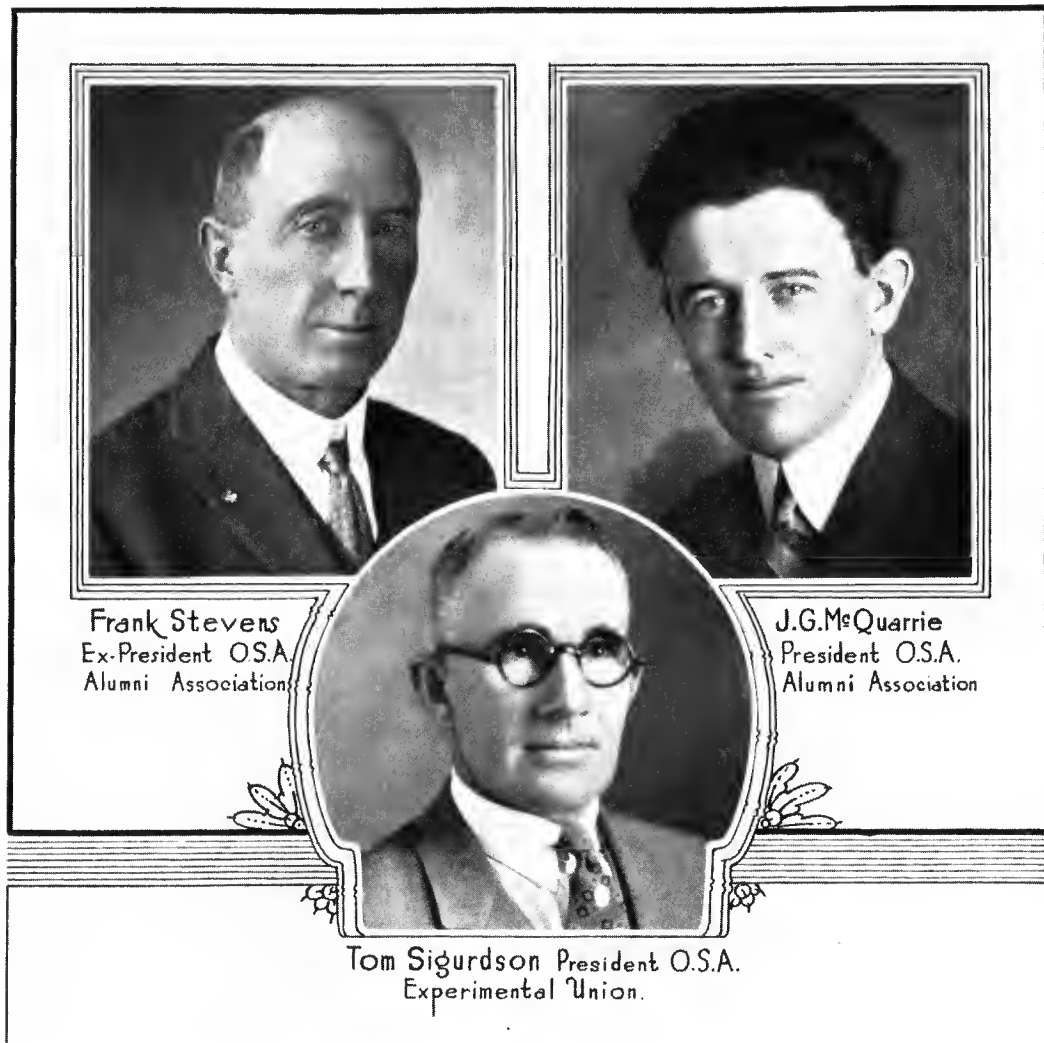
ships and a life partner. Here again youth often resorts to a policy of drift, and chooses his or her friends in a most slipshod way, failing to consider whether such friendships are of the worthiest or best. Many an otherwise fine young man or young girl finds he or she is led along the wrong path by fascinating but unworthy companions. Before they realize it, they are under the domination of a strong but subtle personality. Young people cannot afford to commit the direction of their lives to inferior and questionable people. The most sacred thing a young person has, is true friendship, and should be given where it will be worthily received.

The same principle applies to the more serious choice of a life partner. Some young women will display more care in choosing a trousseau than they will in choosing a husband. Some young men will enquire more about the good points and qualities of an automobile they wish to purchase, than they will about the young lady who is to make or mar the happiness of his home. No wonder divorcees are now becoming prevalent among young people. Youth thro' its folly in the choice of friendships is witnessing "the death of love on the altar of divorce."

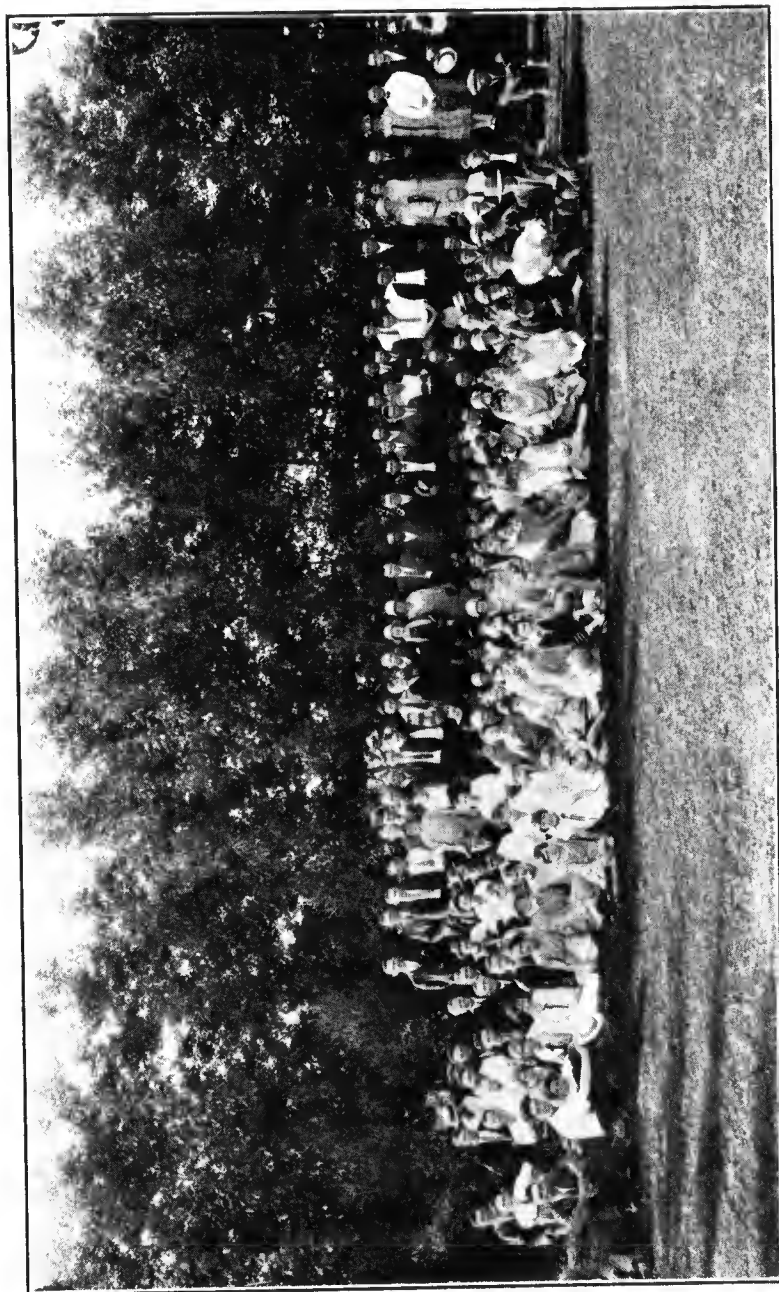
There also comes the challenge to youth to seek the spiritual values of life. The world can never be held together by any material fabric alone. Materialism has landed the nations where they are to-day, and led millions of our finest youth to the slaughter. Youth owes it to itself to see that such a world tragedy is not repeated. If it is not to be repeated, then we must look to the young people of our day, to appropriate and propagate the spiritual values of life. This calls for faith in God; faith in the great teachings of the Christian religion, and the courage to help make these truths vital in the life of the world. Somehow we feel that modern youth will not altogether fail us in accepting this moral challenge, and in seeking the guidance of Christ in their choices which will mean much in this critical hour of the world's history.

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SOME ALUMNI OFFICIALS



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SUMMER REUNION—O.S.A. Alumni Association.

The Agricultural School and What It May Accomplish

BY ALFRED SPEAKMAN, M.P.
(Member Dominion Parliament)

THOSE of us who have resided in this part of the country for many years, have a vivid recollection of the primitive conditions which first surrounded us when we took up our habitation here.

The loneliness and privation, the lack of comforts and conveniences, and the absence of any opportunity for education and social intercourse. During the past two decades conditions have greatly altered, and it is doubtful whether during any similar period in the world's history, so much advancement has been made in the art of living, and in the means afforded for material comfort and mental stimulation.

Amid the many signs of progress in the Province of Alberta perhaps none is more gratifying than the healthy growth, and steady development of that branch of education which finds expression in the Agricultural School at Olds. Situated as it is in one of the best farming districts of the West, drawing its attendance from every part of Central Alberta, and indeed to a lesser extent from the whole province, it typifies to a marked degree the great change which has taken place in the status of the agricultural world.

Time was, and within the comparatively recent memory of all of us, when the term farmer was synonymous in many minds with that of a rude, unlettered boor. It was assumed, to use a colloquialism, that a strong back and a weak head were his chief requisites, and the opinion was held, by many who should have known better that any fool could make a farmer.

Of late years however, general recognition has been given to the fact, that there is perhaps no pursuit which demands more imperatively the application of scientific meth-

ods, nor that can derive more benefit from the results of scientific research, than that of agriculture. Working as the farmer does in the great laboratory of nature, some knowledge of the chemical reactions of varying soils and climatic conditions is essential if he is to reap the fullest reward of his labors, while an intimate comprehension of the great laws governing the birth and growth of animal life is required if he is to be a successful breeder and feeder of live stock.

Then too, there is a growing realization that life on the farm need not, indeed should not, be sordid or mean. Love of beauty, and the desire for cultural advantages, are both fostered and gratified in such institutions as the agricultural school, and the remembrance of its glowing flower beds, its green lawns, and its sheltering trees, will inspire many an ex-student to beautify his or her home surroundings.

And there is another thought, this great agricultural country is crying for leadership, for men and women with vision, with knowledge, and with human sympathy, who will, in their own communities, and in the country at large, lend inspiration and guidance to every forward movement toward better things. Every ex-student has this opportunity, trained in scientific knowledge of this, the greatest profession in the world, broadened by personal contact with people from many districts, imbued with the spirit of co-operation, and inspired by the ministrations of a highminded and devoted staff, they may become a great uplifting force, which will help to raise the standards of agriculture throughout the country, and with it the country itself.

Laying of Corner Stone and Official Opening

THE historian of the future in looking through the archives of the province of Alberta will find records of two events that should prove of great interest to him in dating and tracing the foundation and development of provincial institutions. One will relate to the laying of the foundation stone and the other to the official opening of the first dormitory, as such, at the O.S.A. in 1927 and 1928.

On July 22nd, 1927, the corner stone was well and truly laid on the N.W. side of the main entrance by the Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture in the province of Alberta, in the presence of Mr. Alfred Speakman Federal member for the Red Deer Riding; Mr. Nelson Smith local M.L.A.; Principal F. S. Grisdale; Mr. Frank Stevens, president of the O.S.A. Alumni Association; M. A. Dunkley, Mayor of the town of Olds, and some three or four hundred visitors.

The occasion very fittingly coincided with the annual Summer re-union of the O.S.A. Alumni, and the semi-annual meeting of the girls' experimental union.

In the stone was placed a metal box containing a collection of Canadian Jubilee Stamps, a collection of Canadian Stamps from Federation to date, a Manuscript of something over 2,000 words giving the history of the O.S.A. from its inception to date, a copy of the membership card of the first life member of the O.S.A. Alumni Association (Mr. Harold Phillips) and a copy of the Jubilee number of the O.S.A. News.

The official opening took place on January 4th, 1928, and was the chief official and social event of the 1927-1928 School year.

The Dormitory was declared open by the Hon. Mr. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, supported by the Hon. George Hoadley, Mr. Nelson Smith, M.L.A. and Mr. F. S. Grisdale.

The distinguished visitors on this occasion were the Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Saskatchewan and Professor W. J. Rutherford, Dean of Agriculture in the University of Saskatchewan.

Premier Brownlee was the principal speaker of the evening, and in his speech on "The Future of Alberta" proved to be in rare form, and delighted an audience of some five hundred people. Speeches were also made by Messrs Hoadley, Nelson Smith and Mayor Dunkley, after which lunch and a dance brought to a close a highly successful day.

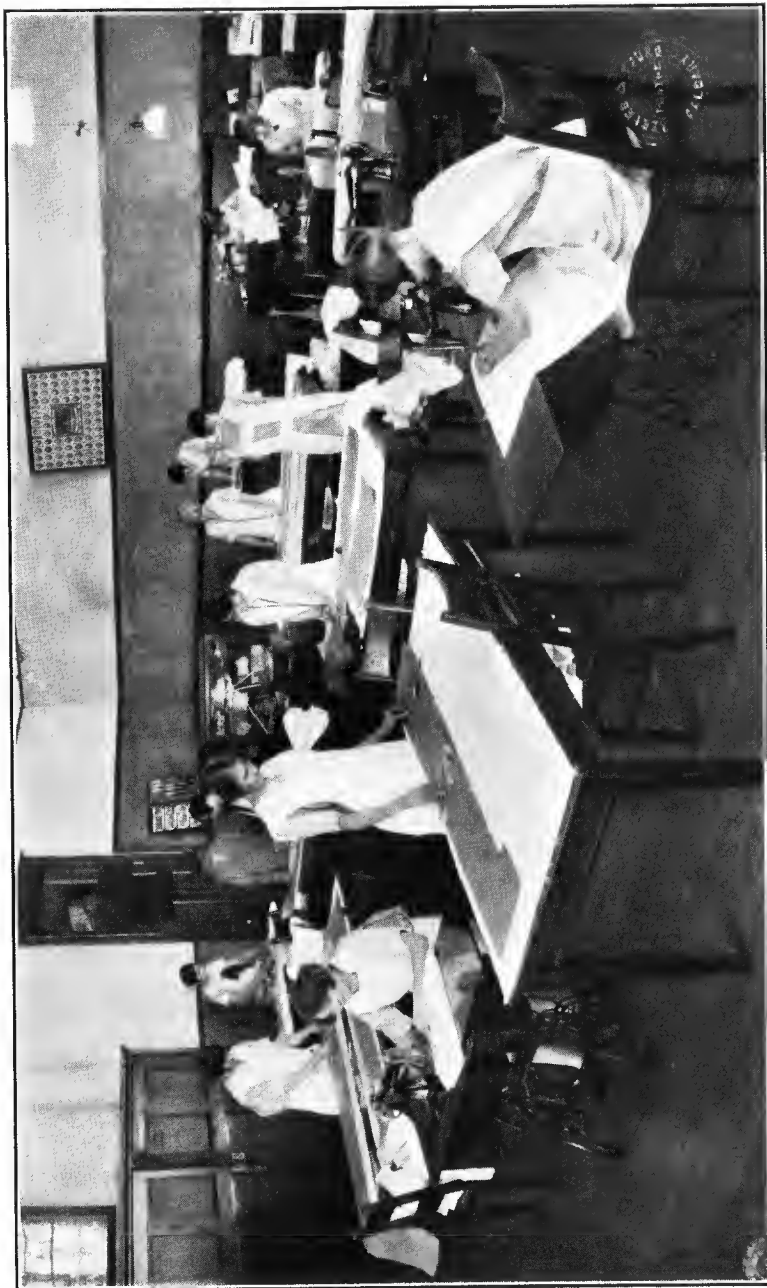
These occasions must have proved most gratifying to the Principal and other members of the staff who had labored through the years of smaller things under such severe handicaps. And not the less so to those who in previous years, in their official capacity, had sponsored and worked for the founding and developing of such centres of learning and experimentation. Also it is a matter of gratification to all concerned to know that the present administration at Edmonton is so willing to raise such superstructures as are within their power, upon foundations so well and laboriously laid.

F. T. C.



"A" Division, 2nd Year Women, Cooking.

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"A" Division, 1st Year Women, Sewing.

The Alumni Association

J. G. McQUARRIE, President

THE memories that pass through ex-students' minds as they read this magazine will be extremely pleasant. Their thoughts will be going back over the years to the agreeable and happy associations and experiences they had while attending the school. The memories of how their names and escapades were published in the "Chinook," the pleasures of the dances and parties but beneath all this a warm remembrance of their happy friendly associations will be passing through their minds. From these memories the old O.S.A. spirit of comradeship comes back to them and unites them with one bond with all other ex-students of the O.S.A. regardless of the years apart of graduation. There is a feeling of fellowship among all ex-students which is equal at least to that of any fraternal society. It is the privilege of the Alumni Association to foster that spirit among all students past and present of the O.S.A. Through the "News" and the re-unions it is striving to do this and thus keep for us one of the most valuable treasures we possess, pleasant memories. That it is succeeding is well evidenced by the strength of the organization and the interest taken in it.

Too many of us are inclined to believe that the association has only a social value to offer but is not there a real value in the preserving of the most pleasant memories we have and in the inspiration we receive to attain higher planes of success. It is true that the re-unions are one of the most enjoyable social events of the year to us. Pleasant memories of them linger in our minds for months after and we are well repaid for the distance we travelled and the time we spent. But unconsciously old memories are brought back and renewed and we receive an inspiration which fires our enthusiasm for greater success. Every sales organization has its yearly and

weekly congress. Amongst salesmen these are known as "Pep" meetings from the fact that those who attend go back to their work with enthusiasm to accomplish more and larger things. They have a new vision of what can be done and the enthusiasm to do it. So it seems to me our re-unions might be termed "Pep" meetings. We meet our old class mates and find out what progress they have made. We exchange ideas and obtain new thoughts, we are enlightened as to the recent discoveries in the science of farming and the result is a new vision of our work. We have generated enough enthusiasm to go back to our homes and make more progress than ever. To estimate the value of this is impossible but do not the re-unions offer us the opportunity to follow the method of efficient business organizations by having our "Pep" meetings and thus become the most active and progressive group of farmers in the province.

At the last re-union several suggestions were made about forming local Clubs of the Alumni in districts where a number of members lived. "In Union there is strength," is a popular slogan among farmers of this province and surely it applies to ex-students of the O.S.A. A group of young men and women who are residing in the same district, who have been trained in the same school could, by uniting, unquestionably, be of inestimable assistance to each other and the whole community. Every student recognizes the fact that his agricultural education is only nicely started when he graduates from the school. To keep him well reminded of this and to assist him in furthering his education surely the local clubs would be useful. He meets the men and women who have studied as he has and he is encouraged to continue what he has started. Then again it

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the clubs would arouse zeal for the parent association resulting in the fact that many who have not been active members for years would again take a keen interest in it. In the formation of clubs we are going to build a bigger and stronger organization.

The organization of clubs is perhaps looking into the future but should we not look ahead and get the vision of what we wish our association to be. With our vision before us we will have a goal to attain and our progress will be faster. We are fast approaching the time when our association should be one of the strongest and most in-

fluential ASSESSMENT ASSOCIATIONS in the province if not the strongest, we have a seed fair which ranks second in the province, we have a girls Experimental Union which is proving to Alberta that we have the finest cooks and housewives in the province. If this could be accomplished in the early years of the organization with only a small membership what can be accomplished now with this beginning and a larger membership. It lies within our power to make the association one of the most influential farmers organizations in the province as well as a real and direct help to each of us in climbing our own ladders of success.

HOW THE O.S.A. MAKES FRIENDS.

Two young men, who had not previously met, recently awoke in the same bedroom in Ottawa and the following conversation took place:

"Good morning, partner, where did you come from?"

"Oh, I'm from out west — Saskatchewan, where did you come from?"

"I'm from out west too; what brings you down here?"

"I'm at the Dominion Experimental Farm."

"An Agricultural graduate?"

"Yes."

"What province?"

"Alberta."

"Attend one of the Schools of Agriculture?"

"Yes, Olds."

"So did I."

"I met my friend wife at Olds, too."

"So did I."

"Any regrets?"

"No."

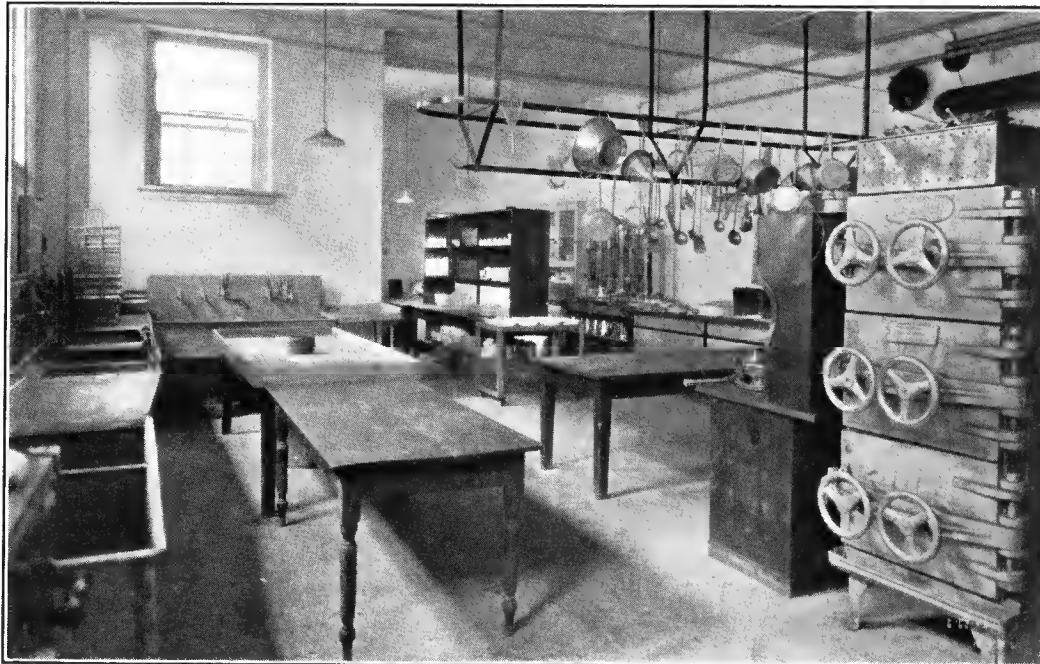
"Neither have I."

Now it might be considered that the circumstance of two young men waking up in the same room without either knowing that the other was there the night before should call for an explanation. However, it was in the Ottawa Y.M.C.A., so that your suspicions as to how they got there are probably not altogether justified.

The two graduates who became acquainted as above related were Mr. L. B. Thompson, Class '22, and Mr. H. H. Higginbotham, Class '15.



DINING ROOM.



KITCHEN.

The Story of the Alberta Wheat Pool

By LEONARD D. NESBITT

(Superintendent, Publicity Department of Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited.)

THE toil of eighty thousand Alberta farmers produced three hundred and thirty-eight million dollars of agricultural wealth during the year 1927. Of this vast total, wheat contributed one hundred and seventy-six million dollars. This comparative handful of agricultural workers scattered over a province whose area is more than twice that of the British Isles, performed almost a miracle of production.

The backbone of Alberta's wealth is agriculture and the life blood of agriculture is wheat production. In 1905 our province produced three million bushels of wheat. In 1927 the production had increased to approximately 180,000,000 bushels.

Thirty Years of Progress

Thirty years ago Alberta was a vast grazing area. Calgary was a cow-town; Edmonton was a fur-trading and frontier post; Lethbridge and Medicine Hat were prairie villages. Today Calgary is a thriving and dynamic city, clearing house for over a hundred million dollars of agricultural wealth; Edmonton is a metropolis in the making, thanks to the efforts of her share of the province's 80,000 farmers; Lethbridge, pleasantly be-treed and happily located amidst thousands of acres of fertile Alberta soil, boasts of many millions of dollars of wealth wrested from neighboring farm lands; Medicine Hat's industrial and railway activities are made possible by the progress of Alberta's farm population.

Causes of Formation of Wheat Pool

With all the total of wealth created by the Alberta farmer, agriculture has not been making the progress to the extent figures would warrant. The production end of the business was not at fault. The Alberta farmer never stunted himself, but set all his

energies to work. Production mounted tremendously, but not so the price of his products.

It was to effect a remedy for the unfair division of wealth produced that the Alberta Wheat Pool was formed. The Canadian Government Wheat Board of 1919-'20 furnished the inspiration, and the urge was supplied by the dark days of 1921-'22 when the Board was disbanded and a disastrous drop in price occurred.

The Wheat Pool sprang first from Alberta soil. In 1923 some 25,000 wheat producers banded together to change the system by which their wheat was being sold. Hurdled an organization was formed, new trails opened, and untried paths ventured upon. The Alberta Wheat Pool sold of the 1923 crop some thirty-five million bushels and proved itself a new and encouraging factor in the regulation and stabilization of wheat prices. That giant among wheat producers, Saskatchewan, followed Alberta's lead in 1924, after overcoming enormous difficulties. Manitoba, for fifty years world-famed as a producer of hard wheat, next followed in line.

Operations of Canadian Pool

The three Pools amalgamated their efforts and formed a Central Selling Agency. This agency sells all the Pool wheat. In the three years it has been operating, the Central Selling Agency has handled close to half a billion bushels of wheat and returned \$650,000,000 to Pool members in Western Canada. In 1927 a total of 209,609,000 bushels of wheat were handled. From an organization without funds the Canadian Pools stand to-day with combined reserves amounting to \$15,000,000 and a membership of 140,000 farmers in the three prairie provinces. The combined Pools own 940 line

elevators with a capacity of over thirty million bushels and ten great terminal elevators with a total capacity of over twenty-five million bushels. The Pools employ some 2,500 people and transact a business averaging a million dollars for every working day in the year. Nearly eighty per cent. of the Pool wheat was sold direct to importing countries last year and Pool wheat shipped through sixty ports to twenty-four countries. The sun never sets on the activities of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

Wheat Pool And Bread Prices

The Pool members through their organization seek market control. Its operation is to prevent the wheat producers suffering from price debacles which have quite frequently happened when the vast inland empire of Canada's Western plains disgorged its tremendous bulk of harvested grain on the market in the autumn of the year. By a procedure of distributing sales throughout the twelve months of the year, the Wheat Pool prevents market glutting and secures for its members a fair average price.

No monopoly is sought, neither are unduly high prices an objective, because the Pool realizes that prices above a fair comparative value would have a reactionary effect. That bread prices today in England are lower than in 1921-2-3, whereas the western farmer is obtaining some 30 cents a bushel more for his wheat, is a fact that requires no expert to determine and entirely justifies the existence of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

World's Wheat Requirements

The world needs wheat and that very abundantly. Approximately ten million bushels of this grain is required every day to satisfy the hunger of the bread-eaters of our planet. The surplus is never very large. If the vicissitudes of nature or a let-up among the wheat farmers of Western Canada should curtail the wheat production of our country by one hundred million bushels in one year, old Mother Earth would be running close to the hunger line, with starvation in the offing.

From the 1926 crop Canada produced 384,000,000 bushels.

The compactly organized and efficiently operated Grain Trade handled Canada's crop for many years. It owned all local elevators which first received the grain; it owned the offices and the exchange in that great primary market of Winnipeg; it owned or controlled huge terminals which jutted up from the lakeside at Port Arthur and Fort William. All the physical facilities for gathering and selling wheat lay in the hands of the grain trade.

In this great wheat land stretching from east to west, from Ontario to the Rocky Mountains, and north and south from the fifty-fifth to the forty-ninth parallels of latitude, it seemed predestined to rule forever.

Weakness of Former System

But the open joint in the Grain Trade's armor, the vital weakness in its system, lay in the method in which the Trade sold its clients' wheat. Instead of nurturing the market, keeping the price at the highest possible point, the Trade sold indiscriminately, carelessly and heedlessly. The system was fundamentally wrong. The result could not be otherwise.

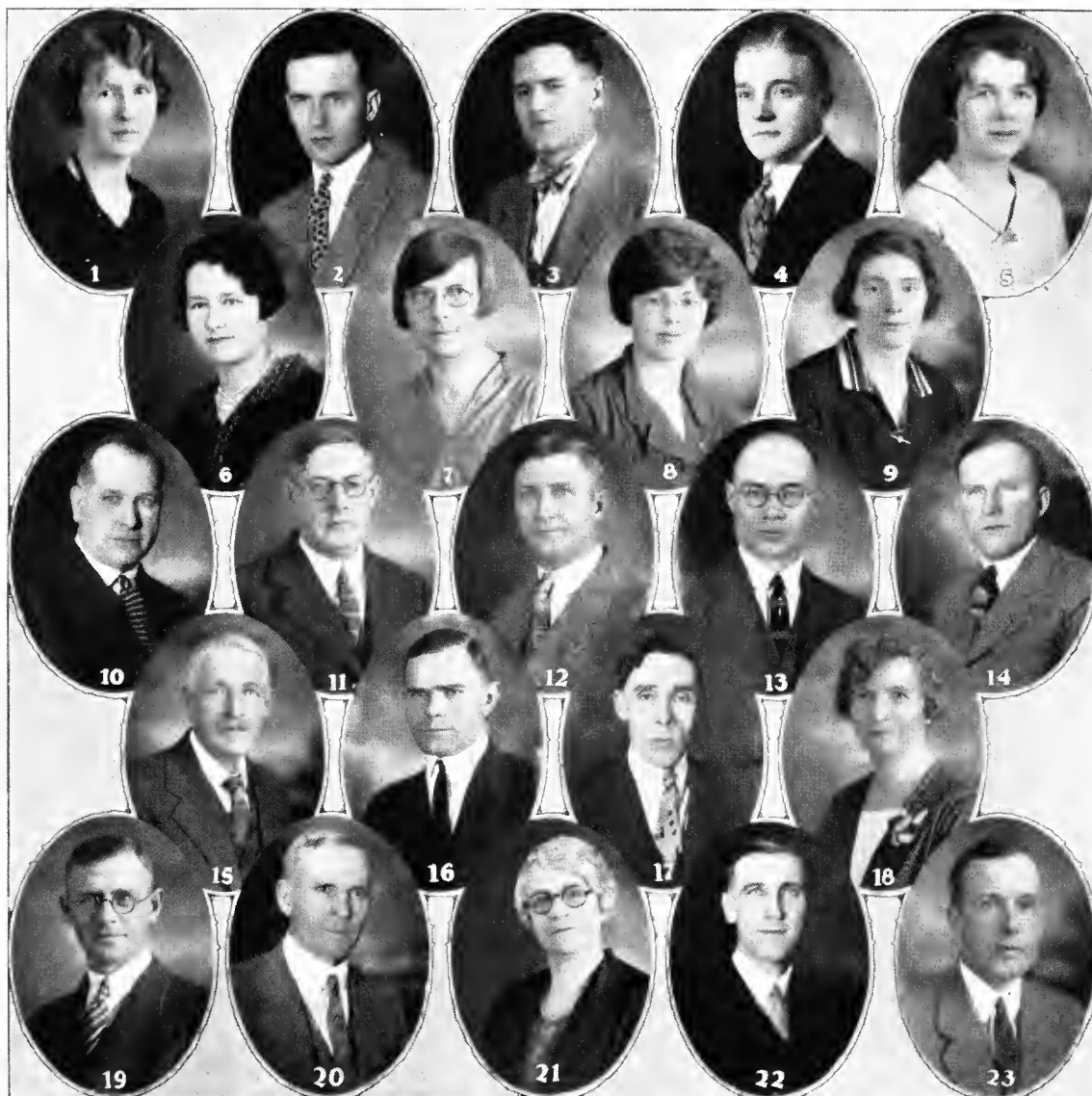
Three hundred thousand farmers, eager to get their grain sold and money returns for their season's labor; a close-knit organization of experienced and keen buyers in wheat importing countries; an avaricious system of wheat marketing which was based on competition in selling among the wheat farmers and close co-ordination among the Grain Trade, thoughtful only of themselves, resulted in the bulk of the farmers getting bedrock prices for a food commodity always in strong demand in the wheat hungry world. The Grain Trade system was and is basically wrong for the producer.

Pool Method Logical

Three years' operation has clearly shown the Pool method of selling to be the logical one for the wheat farmer. He gets the best

(Continued on page 131)

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Biographies of Members of Faculty

12. **MR. F. S. GRISDALE, B.S.A., Principal.** Born in St. Marthe, Quebec; MacDonald College '11; Experimental Farm, Lethbridge '12; Nor-West Farmer '13; Olds Agronomist '14-'15; Vermilion S.A., Principal '16-'19; Olds School of Agriculture, Principal '20-'28.

11. **MR. GEORGE RICHARD HOLETON, Mechanics.** Born in Abbotsford, Wis.; Normaled Stout Institute Menomonie, Wis.; and State University; O.S.A. 1913-'28.

13. **MR. FRANK ADDISON, B.Sc., Civics and Mathematics.** Born in Ontario; Normaled in Calgary; Graduated O.S.A. '16; University of Alberta 1925; O.S.A. '26-'28.

8. **MISS HELEN B. HUNTER, B.Sc., Household Economics.** Born and educated in Olds; Grad. Ames, Iowa, 1926; Instructor Dom. Science Iowa 1926-'27; O.S.A. 1927-'28.

19. **MR. E. E. EISENHAUER, Instructor in Irrigation and Marketing.** Born, Martins River, Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia; **Degrees:** B.S.A. (Sask. 1918); B.Sc. in Engineering (C.E. Colo. 1921). **Societies:** Associate M.E.I.C., Member C.S.T.A. Instructor at Raymond, Claresholm,

18. **MRS. R. H. HOYT, Household Economics.** Born in Tillsonburg, Ont., Grad. MacDonald Institute 1912; Assistant Supervisor Edmonton City Schools four years. Camrose Normal 1926-'27. O.S.A. January 1928.

9. **MISS MONICA ENGLISH, R.N., Home Nursing.** Born in Durham, England; Canada fifteen years; Graduate O.S.A. and Royal Alex Hospital, Edmonton. O.S.A. '27-'28.

20. **FREDERICK T. COOK.** Born in Somerset, Eng.; Graduate Alberta Theological College, Edmonton; Dept. of Public Health 1924-'28; O.S.A. (temporarily) 1928 Athletics and Religious Education.

10. **FREDERICK HENRY BUDGEON.** Born and trained at Guelph, Ont. Many years Instructor Indian School, Morley; O.S.A. 1926-'28, Blacksmithing and Carpentry.

6. **MISS ROSE CLUTTON, B.H. Ec.** Born in Hamilton, Ont; Graduate O.S.A. 1922; University of Alberta 1926; O.S.A. 1926-'28, Household Economics and Matron.

2. **MR. CHARLES YAUCH, B.S.A., Physics and Chemistry, Librarian.** Born in La Fayette, Ind.; Grad. Claresholm S.A. 1921; University of Alberta 1924; Post Grad. work 1924-'25. O.S.A. 1925-'28.

3. **MR. KENNETH C. MCKENZIE, B.A., English, Economics, History Resident Dean.** Born in Regina, Sask.; Grad. Univ. of Alberta 1927 with honours in English; O.S.A. 1927-'28.

4. **MR. EDMUND JOHNSON, B.S.A., Dairying, Bacteriology and Physics.** Born in Edmonton Alta.; Grad. O.S.A. 1923; University of Alberta 1926; on Staff Dairy Branch, Dept. of Agriculture; loaned to O.S.A. 1927-'28.

23. **MR. WALTER SPENCE MORRISON, B.Sc., Practical Field Husbandry, Botany Entomology, English and Mathematics.** Born in Shawville, Quebec; Grad. Claresholm S.A. 1923; University of Alberta 1926.

7. **MRS. F. W. ADDISON, B.S.A., Household Economics.** Born Fordwich, Ont.; Grad. Toronto University 1922; Practical work London and Toronto; Expt. Farm (Govt.) Sask., in Horticulture; Director Home Branch S.S.B.; O.S.A. 1925-'28.

17. **MR. A. T. KEMPA, B.S.A., Horticulture, Botany.** Born in Doritwich, Wor., Eng.; Grad. O.S.A. 1916; Overseas Military Service 1916-'19; Grad. University of Alberta 1922; O.S.A. 1922-'28.

15. **C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE, V.S., Instructor Veterinary Science.** Born in Toronto. Came West 1886, Member R.N.W.M.P. 1888-1922; O.S.A. 1923-'28.

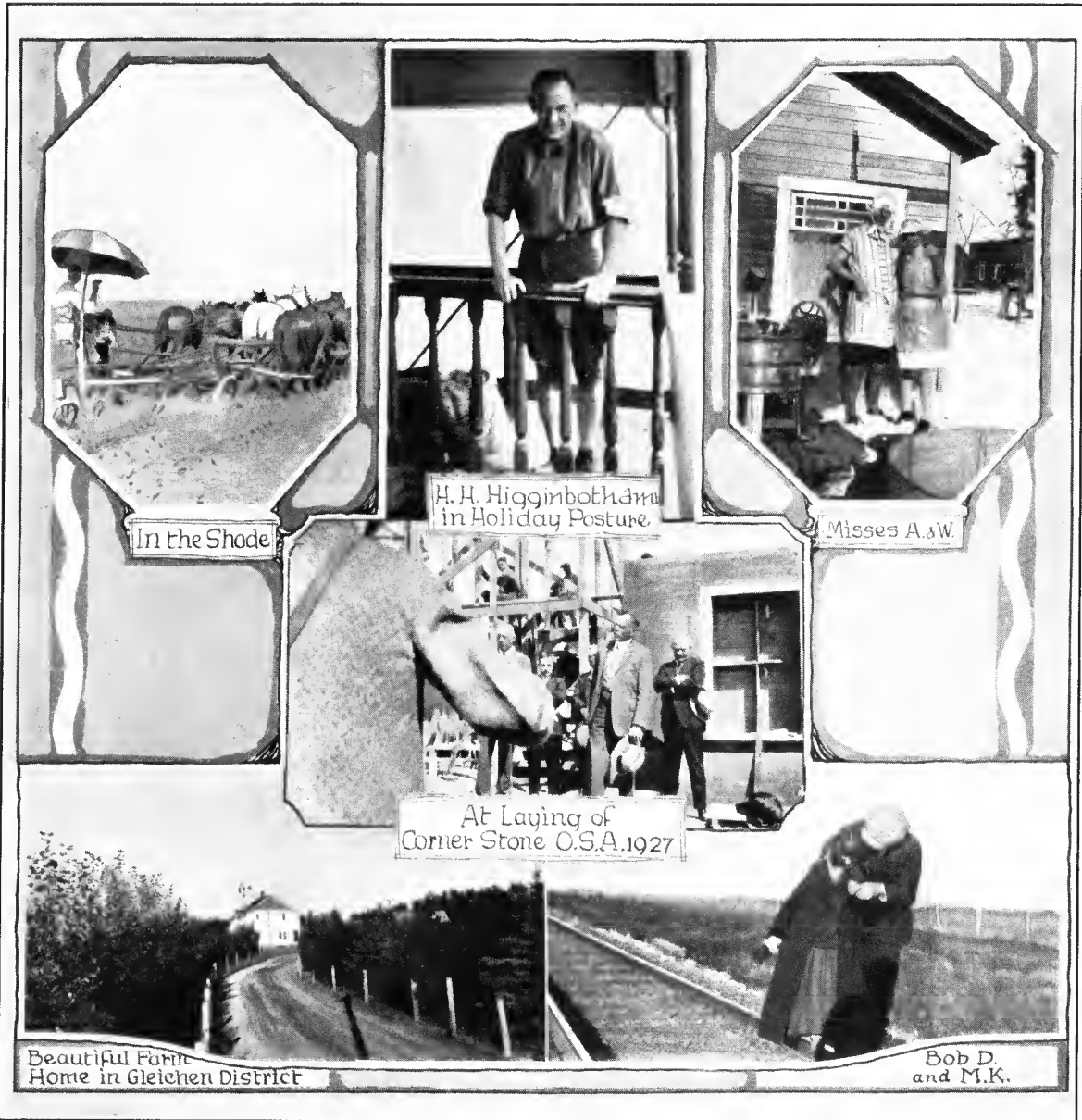
22. **MR. CHARLES HUBERT PETERS, Special Class Farm Instructor.** Born in Ontario; High School, Edmonton, Alberta; Accountancy, Winnipeg 1906; Practieal Farmer; Staff of Prov. Field Crop Branch 1924-'27; O.S.A. 1927-'28.

14. **MR. M. W. MALYON, B.S.A., Poultry and English.** Born in Ontario; Overseas Service Tank Corps.; Graduate Guelph 1920; O.S.A. 1920-'28.

16. **MR. EDWARD WILLIAM PHILLIPS, B.S.A., Live Stock and Farm Management.** Born at Lansing, Mich.; Grad. O.S.A. 1917; University of Alberta 1922. O.S.A. 1926-'28. Animal Husbandry and Farm Management.

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SOME EX-STUDENTS IN ODD MOMENTS.



Co-Operative Marketing of Livestock

By A. B. CLAYPOOL
(Secretary Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers, Limited.)

SURPLUS vs. SHORTAGE OF FARM PRODUCTS

Viciousness of Erratic Fluctuations in Effect on Producers' Rewards

ONE of the outstanding handicaps in agriculture is the violent fluctuations in prices of farm commodities caused by the immediate shortage of surplus of those commodities in the markets of the world.

Experience has taught all farmers the viciousness of the erratic fluctuations in prices from the high or profitable prices during a shortage to the low and unprofitable prices during a great surplus caused by all farmers endeavoring to raise that commodity which was scarce and consequently high in price, but as a result of mass endeavor, was plentiful and cheap by the time they could produce it in quantity. It is natural under existing conditions for the farmers to curtail their operations in whatever commodity they are producing at a loss, and increase operations in whatever commodity is high at that time. The inevitable result of this system is that farmers throughout the world are continuously getting into production of a commodity in which there is a world shortage, only to find, by the time they have produced a profitable volume, that all other farmers have done the same and the product of several years' hard work, coupled with high cost of breeding stock, etc., has to be sold on a surplus or depressed market where the cost of production bears no relationship with the sale price of their product.

An Ancient Lesson

Modern agriculture has done much to aggravate this situation, as the farmer today is in massed production and must sell his product on the world market. No longer is

the farmer an individual chiefly concerned with supplying his own needs, selling only a small surplus. Rather with the advent of modern transportation, etc., he is in the same position as the manufacturer of any other commodity. His product must be sold on the world's market at prevailing prices, and his needs must be supplied from the world's market at prevailing prices. This being true, agriculture's problem today is not one of production alone, but rather one of orderly marketing of the surpluses as they arise. Marketing the oversupply of the surplus years to meet the demand of the period of shortage in such a way as not to ruin the producers is today as essential for agricultural prosperity as production. Pharaoh's dream of the seven fat kine and the seven lean kine has come down to us as a bit of history, but it should teach us a lesson that would serve just as effectively in mitigating misery in agriculture today as it did thousands of years ago.

The definition of a surplus in economics is a supply of a commodity not needed at the time. Experience has taught us that these surpluses when they occur invariably go into a reservoir to be drawn upon later to fulfil the needs of the consumers during a period of shortage and when these surpluses are drawn upon they are then as valuable as the product at that time less the carrying charge.

Two Remedies for Surplus

There are two known remedies for the surplus problem both of which are in the control of the producers themselves and can only be controlled to the benefit of the pro-

ducers by united action or co-operative effort of the producers themselves. First, the marketing of farm commodities should be so organized in all its branches that all farm commodities are sold at a reasonable price, each one yielding the cost of production plus a reasonable profit to the producer. We have organized in Western Canada the co-operative marketing of wheat and are achieving beneficial results so far. We have organized the orderly marketing of other commodities in a very half-hearted manner. As a result wheat has been the outstanding commodity with regard to profit in Western Canada for the last few years. Farmers naturally are attracted to the class or kind of products that are profitable. In 1923, when the Pool began operations the wheat acreage in Alberta was six million acres and the average price on the farm was 65 cents. In 1924, a crop which had the benefit of proper marketing under the Pool, the Alberta wheat acreage had, due to the previous year's low price, dropped to five million and a half acres and that year the average price on the farm was \$1.20. Year by year the Alberta acreage has increased until in 1927 the estimated acreage in Alberta was seven million acres. As the acreage in Alberta has increased the average of farm prices has dropped from \$1.20 in 1924, to \$1.09 in 1925, \$1.05 in 1926, and 1927 still unknown, but it is reasonable to assume that it will be under the \$1.05 mark.

During this period a great deal of marginal land has been sown to wheat, land that naturally should be sown to oats and barley and fed to hogs, steers and dairy cows. It would have been sown to oats, barley and hay if the prices of hogs, steers and dairy products had been at a relative level with the price of wheat.

Danger from Surplus

This being true the wheat farmer's job in organizing a marketing agency was only half finished when he organized the Wheat Pool and put the sale of his own commodity on a solid foundation. The very fact that the sale of livestock and dairy products were not put

on the same solid foundation at the same time has meant that the dairyman and the livestock feeder have gradually curtailed operations and come in competition with the wheat farmer by sowing more and more oat, barley and hay land into wheat. If the livestock and dairy industries are not organized in the very near future just as thoroughly as are the wheat growers with regard to the sale of their product, we are going to have a surplus in wheat which will defeat the very object of the Wheat Pool and we will see the terrible spectacle of the Wheat Pool ruined by its success or in other words, the profit in raising wheat made possible by the Wheat Pool entirely eaten up by the uncontrolled increase in production caused by wheat being the only profitable farm commodity.

Organize in All Branches

Producers can do much to overcome this surplus by organizing their industry in all its branches on a profitable basis, so that the land, that is suitable for oats and barley and hay will not be in competition with the land that is naturally wheat land or the farmer who is a natural livestock man or dairy man will not be in competition with the man who is a natural wheat farmer.

Second, even after the sale of all farm products is equally organized on a firm foundation, the organization marketing of these products must have facilities and the finances to absorb the temporary surpluses as they arise and hold them over a period of weeks or months until it can be used by the consumers profitably to the producers. This situation can only be made profitable for the producers by the producers themselves in properly organized co-operative marketing organizations.

Alberta has reached the place where the sale of all farm products must be placed on a solid foundation. No country has ever prospered permanently on wheat alone. All producers regardless of what is their major commodity should give active as well as moral support to the co-operative handling of what to them are minor commodities.



1927 COMMITTEES.

Standing—M. Finkenhagen, G. Carnegie, James Peirce, B. J. Penwarden, G. Thurston, R. Large.
 Sitting—P. Reglin, Mrs. E. Willson, C. L. Doan, Svea Norman, M. Furguson, G. Andrews.
 On Floor—C. Hutchinson, J. C. Nichol. Absent—G. Meuffels, G. Mitchener, J. Semple, C. Albers.



1928 COMMITTEES.

Standing (left to right)—B. C. Finch, R. Haugen, S. Jenks, M. Dowell, J. Kerns, H. C. Morton,
 B. J. Penwarden.
 Sitting (left to right)—Neva Daly, Ina Flewelling, Grace Henley, Florence Elder, Emily Pust.
 On Floor (left to right)—G. I. Stokes, Pat Garrow. Absent—J. Cookson, J. Semple, B. Rehill.



DEBATING TEAMS.

Standing (left to right)—J. Stoker, Stan Milson, H. G. Gratz, G. H. Lambert.
Sitting (left to right)—Ina Flewelling, Gladys Andrews, Brenada Rehill, Emeline Conrade.

The Students' Council

By ERIN McALLISTER, President.

THE Student's Council is standing well the test of time. Like many other new organizations of its nature, there are times when it is in a rather precarious position, and yet again, times when it is distinctly the reverse. However, each year sees the Council more firmly established. This year's Council is the third since the inception of the first, and thanks to those former Councils, it finds the foundation of Student Government creditably laid. The Constitution which was the creation of the first two Councils is now proving its dependability by fitting itself to the varying conditions it is forced to work under.

Conditions this year are vastly different from what they have been in previous years. This year, has no doubt, seen greater changes in the O.S.A. than any year in its history. The attendance has greatly increased and the new Dormitory gives a new aspect to student life; these factors alone provide the Council with broader activities.

There is one branch of the Council work which attracts a great deal of undue attention, and seems to overshadow the rest of a Council's duties. That is the penalizing of certain students who disregard the school rules. Even though these incidents unavoid-

(Continued on page 38)



STUDENTS' COUNCIL

Standing (Left to right)—G. Carnegie, E. Wadham, R. Large, G. Thurston, Dove Gibson, I. Bell, W. Smith, P. G. Rock.
 Sitting (Left to right)—B. C. Finch, Neva Daly, D. Penman, E. McAllister, W. Penman, M. Kobitzsch, F. Murray.
 Absent—Grace Henley.

Crop Rotations

E. S. HOPKINS, B.S.A., M.S.
(Dominion Field Husbandman.)

THE chief advantages of improved crop rotations are to assist in maintaining the productiveness of the soil and to control weeds more effectively. Other advantages are also secured in that the manual and horse labour on the farm are more uniformly distributed throughout the season, and insects or fungus diseases more efficiently controlled. The Dominion Experimental Farm System arranged in 1911 a comprehensive system of crop rotations on its branch farms in the three prairie provinces and the data which are available from these experiments constitute a very instructive study.

Grain Rotations

The most commonly used rotation throughout the prairie is probably the three-year rotation of summer-fallow, wheat, wheat. This rotation is extensively used throughout the drier areas of the prairie provinces where grain farming is followed. In districts where the moisture supply is more plentiful, a four-year rotation of summerfallow, wheat, wheat and oats or barley is followed while, in very dry districts, a two-year rotation of summer-fallow alternating with wheat is used to some extent. It is imperative with these grain rotations that the summerfallow be properly handled so that the weeds will be kept under control and as much soil moisture conserved as possible. Frequently the cause of failure in grain growing arises from the failure to properly handle the summer-fallow. On the Experimental Farm at Lacombe the three-year grain rotation has given an average yield of wheat, over a period of thirteen years, of 31.4 bushels per acre following the summerfallow and 19.0 bushels following wheat. These yields are

extremely profitable and, as they are an average over a long period of years, they constitute a safe guide regarding what yields may be expected from this type of farming. It is impossible to predict, however, how long these yields will be maintained at this high level but at the present time, there are no indications of reduced productivity.

Mixed Farming Rotations

Mixed farming rotations include, in addition to grain, such other crops as corn, snu-flowers, roots, hay or pasture. Comparisons have been made on the Dominion Experimental Farms between this type of rotation and the straight grain-growing rotation. In districts where rust or frost constitutes a serious menace to the growing of wheat the use of mixed farming rotations is highly desirable in order to reduce the losses from these causes. The Experimental Farm System has learned that in districts where rust is a serious factor mixed farming rotations will produce more profit than a straight grain rotation but where rust and frost are not serious factors grain rotations have given somewhat higher returns.

When it has been decided to commence a mixed farming rotation some considerable study should be given regarding what would be the most suitable rotation for the prevailing conditions. In the arrangement of the rotation, crops should be selected which are suitable to the soil and climate and should be grown in such proportion to the other crops as will provide the proper amount of feed required for the live stock. The following six-year rotation constitutes a fairly satisfactory arrangement of crops and has given very good results.

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- 1st Year—Summerfallow, with part silage or green feed crops.
- 2nd Year—Wheat.
- 3rd Year—Hay.
- 4th Year—Pasture.
- 5th Year—Wheat.
- 6th Year—Oats.

This rotation gives one-third of the acreage in wheat and one-sixth of the acreage in each of oats, hay, pasture and summer-fallow or silage crops. This rotation makes provision for the seeding of the grass seed on land which has been well prepared and where the best prospects of success for the grass seeding will be found. In the first year of the rotation a sufficient acreage of silage crops or green feed may be grown and the remaining portion of the land devoted to summerfallow. Another six-year rotation which has given fair results has consisted of summerfallow wheat, wheat, oats, hay and pasture.

It is very useful to draw a small plan of the farm each year and mark on it what crops have been grown in the various fields. On this map may be recorded the yields per acre of the crops grown and any additional information which may be desired. Such a map assists very materially in following a definite crop rotation on the farm and keeps a record of what has been produced on the various fields.

Effect of Rotations on Soil Productivity

The largest crops of grain are usually secured when seeded on summer-fallow land. When seeded on potato or corn land very satisfactory yields are also obtained but not quite so large as after summerfallow. The yield of grain seeded on potato land is somewhat larger than that seeded on corn land but as only a small acreage of potatoes is usually seeded on most farms this fact has not much economic value. When grain is seeded on sunflower land the crop gives usually about the same yield as when seeded after grain. The effect of a hay sod is influenced considerably by the moisture conditions which prevail. When the year is

moist the yield of grain after a hay sod, especially if the sod has been broken early, is fairly satisfactory but, if the year is dry, the yield of grain may be no higher than that following grain itself. The practice of ploughing green leguminous crops to enrich the soil has not given increased yields and, as it entails additional expense beyond that required for the ordinary summerfallow, its practice cannot be recommended.

The Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa is publishing a bulletin entitled "Crop Rotations and Soil Management for the Prairie Provinces" which may be obtained free upon request. This bulletin gives a detailed statement regarding the yields, profits, and advantages of the various crop rotations under experiment, and also information regarding the conservation of soil moisture and the control of soil drifting.

THE O.S.A. CAFETERIA

ONE of the distinct successes of a smaller kind during the later days of the School year was the Baby Cafeteria. By consent of the Principal and co-operation of the Dietitian and kitchen staff, a lunch, along cafeteria lines, has been served on Friday evenings from 9 to 11 p.m.

On a careful check it was found that students who were in the habit of eating at the cafeteria on the free evening, could do so much more cheaply than at other places.

It has also proved to be a great attraction in developing a social feeling in the gymnasium, and everybody is hoping that it will become a regular School institution.

F.T.C.

Mr. Addison: "What is ratio?"

Nichol: "Ratio is proportion."

Mr. Addison: "What is proportion?"

Nichol: "Proportion is ratio."

Mr. Addison: "What is ratio and proportion?"

Nichol: "I can't answer two questions at once."



"C" Division, 1st Year Men, Mechanics.

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"B" Division, 2nd Year Women, Dairying.

Sheep and Their Economic Importance to the Alberta Farmer

By R. D. SINCLAIR,

(Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Alberta.)

IT is obvious that the average Alberta farmer is not a sheepman. A consideration of figures dealing with livestock production in its various phases makes this situation clear and a tour through the rural areas of the Province would lead one to this conclusion. According to some of the latest statistics available there are, seven cattle, four horses and four hogs to every sheep in Alberta. In our livestock programme the sheep seems to be regarded as an afterthought rather than an important unit in contributing to a system of permanent agriculture. There may be a fairly logical reason for this. While we might like to see sheep occupy a more prominent position in relation to our other classes of livestock, it must be kept in mind that they usually follow a pioneering stage and come into their own under a more intensive system of farming. In establishing the farm, the horse perhaps comes first as a source of motive power, the cow follows as a means of contributing direct sustenance and immediate income, the pig follows the cow as a means of utilizing the by-product from the cow, and the sheep with the average agriculturist will come later. This statement with regard to the sequence in the establishment of the various classes of livestock on the farm is made in the hope that it will form a basis for the assumption that we may, as a result of a natural development, expect our sheep population to increase materially in the immediate future.

That there is plenty of room for expansion in this phase of livestock production in Alberta cannot be disputed. With the natural advantages which we have at our disposal in this part of the country, we might easily rank among the leading sheep pro-

ducing countries. When one ponders over the fact that Australia has twenty-five times and New Zealand eight times as many sheep as all of Canada we can see the possibilities of utilizing our waste and vacant spaces with these steady revenue producers. In the case of many of our agricultural products it is necessary to go out on the highways and byways of the world to find a market, but the market for sheep and their products is to be found at our own door. In 1926, the last year for which Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures are available, Canada exported 2,513,242 pounds of mutton valued at \$850,953, and imported 4,587,758 pounds valued at \$1,334,197. Imports of mutton exceed exports by a good figure, indicating that we are not on a self-sustaining basis in the matter of mutton supply. When this fact is considered along with the very low annual per capita consumption of mutton, there need be no fear regarding an available outlet for the product from the sheep end of the farm enterprise. The same situation regarding a market applies to the wool clip. Canada's woolen industry has grown tremendously in the last fifty years. The annual output is now valued at a hundred million dollars. We do not provide enough wool for our woolen industry. Imports exceed exports—a situation which makes for a ready market for the by-product to the sheep proper. These statements regarding markets for mutton and wool are of great significance when one sets out on a discussion along the lines of an increase in the number of farm flocks in Alberta.

To say that every farmer in Alberta should keep sheep would of course be utter folly. Unless one has a natural liking for this class

of stock, or can develop this characteristic, it would undoubtedly be better to leave sheep alone. The non-stock farmer will, by force of circumstances, bear with a cow or two and perhaps a few pigs just because they will yield milk and pork, but the same disinterested type of partnership in the case of sheep is not likely to lead to success. While during the major portion of their life they are as well or perhaps better able to take care of themselves than other classes of stock, they require some detailed supervision at certain times, particularly during the lambing season. Unless the personal element enters into the operations at that time reverses and discouragement may follow. The individual who has a natural fondness for other classes of livestock may feel assured that he will readily acquire the ability to care for and handle sheep. They have an appeal for the livestock lover and they soon establish themselves as a phase of farm activity which will yield both pleasure and profit.

Stereotyped arguments are advanced from time to time in connection with the establishment of farm flocks. The scavenging qualities of the sheep are brought to the fore. That this argument can be overworked there is no doubt. At the same time it must be recognized that as a means of utilizing the vegetation grown on waste spaces, summerfallow, and stubble fields, the sheep is in a class by itself. The trend toward more of a grain growing programme in sections of Central and Northern Alberta where dairying and beef raising predominated a few years ago presents problems which have developed seriously in some of the older sections of Western Canada. It means the development of a "one source of revenue" type of farming and a condition which is favorable for establishment and spread of the weed menace. If for the time being beef and dairy cattle, regardless of the reason, are to be pushed into the background, why not sheep to the front as a means of saving the situation. The farm flock which will graze the summerfallow before and after plowing and glean in the stubble fields after harvesting, as well as making possible a modified system of crop

rotation, will yield a tidy annual revenue and at the same time assist materially in controlling some of the more pernicious weeds which by reason of habit of growth or seasonal conditions are difficult to check in any other way.

That the flock will yield a nice revenue and help to keep the farm clean is not a mere conjecture. One need only consider the enthusiasm of farmers who own flocks of varying proportions to appreciate that they constitute a vital part of the farm scheme.

It is generally considered that under farm practise the marketable lamb returns a clear profit. The sale of the wool clip from the ewe end of the flock will pay for the keep of the ewes during the winter months. The average wool return per ewe, based on prices received during recent years will vary from \$1.50 to \$2.00. The average cost of wintering ewes at the University of Alberta, based on a three year experiment comparing various common roughages for pregnant ewes, is \$3.25. While this is slightly higher than the wool return the margin is slight and for practical purposes the lamb crop is freed of carrying charges. Based on a 150 per cent lamb crop, the flock at the University of Alberta gave a financial return of 100 per cent on the inventory value in 1927. When it is considered that 75 per cent of these lambs were sold commercially; it would not seem too optimistic to suggest that in a farm flock yielding even a 125 per cent increase, the return on the capital invested would run close to the 100 per cent mark.

As a means of soliciting the interest of the boys and girls in livestock and stimulating an appreciation of the economic phase of farm life, the farm flock is an important agent. The average farm boy will number among his pets, a calf, a colt, a pig, or a lamb if these animals are available. The social instincts of the lamb are perhaps more highly developed than those of the other young farm animals and it does not require much encouragement to enlist the co-operation of the youngsters in caring for and fitting a lamb or two for the school fair or local fair, as the case may be. The turning

(Continued on page 127)

Matriculation Class



ALMOND D. ASKEW:

"If thou but pierce his reserve, a good fellow thou findest."

Almond was born in 1904 in Essex County, Ontario. He came to Nobleford when three years of age, and this has been known as his home ever since. He is a member of the Matriculation class, being a graduate from the Claresholm School. A sedate young man in appearance, "but still waters run deep." When one becomes acquainted with him his wit and humor brightens many dull moments.

When he goes back to the farm we know that he will take his cheerful manner with him, and after his work is finished, he will recall the happy days at the O. S. A. Best wishes go with you, Almond.

Favorite Expression: "For crying out loud."

IRVINE M. BELL:

Like the rest of the quiet, modest, unassuming people of this world, Irvine has proven himself capable of very deep thoughts, and a whimsical humour that receive their outlet via the "pen" route. Of this, the Matric. class has become well aware, listening to his compositions and plays.

Although North Wakefield, Quebec, was the scene where Irvine first made his bow on this stage of life, Vermilion is now his home, and there he took his first year at the Agricultural College in 1915, later completing his course in 1927.

His special weakness is Geometry, but in his spare moments he finds time to study Farm Tractors, Machinery, and write letters to Vermilion.

K. ALICE BENTZ:

"Here comes the girl with the smiling face,
Into our midst to take her place,
Bright of eye, and with ready wit,
We all admire her honest grit."

Alice came to us from Nebraska a few short years ago and is at present taking her third year at the Olds School of Agriculture. On finishing college life this year, Alice's main ambition is nursing. Both students and staff wish her every success in her future work.

Favorite Pastimes: Dancing and Hockey.

CLIFFORD LAWRENCE DOAN:

This popular Third Year student joined the struggles of this world in April, 1905, in a town known as Stettler, but when quite a small boy decided to move to the Penhold district, where he still resides.

A fine level-headed fellow, one of the herd, hence his prominent position as President of the Third Year Class for '28. Being an excellent boxer and athlete in general, no one could have filled the position of representative of the Athletic Committee for '27 better than he did.

Ambition: To become a scientific farmer.

Favorite Pastime: The dance floor.

RUTH S. DOAN:

Do you know her?

If she can wear real pretty clothes,
And capture a handsome beau or two;
If she can dance and prance and glance,
And carry on like goodness knows
All evening through;
If she can work as hard,

And learn as much and have
as much fun,
As anyone else can do,
If she can wear a smile
For many a weary mile
And still be true—
That's "her." Ruth Doan.

MARGARET W. DICKIE:

"Precious things are always received in small parcels."

Margaret first saw the light of day at Lamont in 1909. She took her two years' course at the Vermilion School of Agriculture, but deciding to go farther, she came to Olds for the Matric. She has a sunny disposition and thereby wins many life-long friends. All those who know her wish her every success in the years to come.

Favorite Saying: "You'd be surprised."

MYRON L. DOWELL:

A joke to start the day with,
A laugh to see it through.

Mike first disturbed the peace in Oklahoma in 1907, and is still disturbing the peace. This year's Matric. class made him its first president. He is at present a prominent farmer near Trochu, and is a fervent booster of that district. He is very prominent wherever there is any excitement. His jovial ways and "let's go" attitude make him a real fellow among his fellows.

His highest ambition is to lead the O. S. A. hockey team on to victory, by his careful management. He is always ready for a good time, and certainly plays up his end. He is Nielsen's chief advisor in the Nielsen-Dowell dorm.

FREELAND M. EKISS:

"Friends may come and friends may go,
But some we keep forever."

Freeland was born in Edmonton in 1909, but spent the first years of his life on a farm at Nanton. After a sojourn at Victoria, B.C., and ten years farming at Hanna, he and his parents moved to the flourishing district of Olds.

Not content with the Diploma in Agriculture which he carried away from the O. S. A. in 1927, he reappears in the '28 Matric Class handling the denser stuff with more ease than most of us do. He is modest and unassuming to a noticeable degree; a student of the first order, and as good a friend as man ever had.

MARSHALL C. FINKENHAGEN:

"Behold ye gods and little fishes,
The cream of all the third year dishes."

Fink first made known his presence in Ellsworth, Iowa, in the year 1905. However, finding this part of the world crowded for the expansion of their son's ambitions, his parents brought him to Alberta in '19, making their home east of Calgary, where he still resides.

He was a graduate of Class '26, but finding the lure of the O. S. A. too strong, returned to join the '28 Matrics. after an absence of one year.

Fink is one of the noted trio broadcasting from station KFS located in room 37.

Weakness: Debating for the South.

REUBEN E. HAUGEN:

Despite a boyhood spent in Northern Alberta, three years' hard labor at the O. S. A., and the flattering attentions of multitudes of co-eds, Renben has retained his humor and optimism. A sober face which can melt instantaneously into the most engaging of smiles, a great capacity for intelligent work, and a scornful cynicism for anything that smacks of the sentimental, are the characteristics which identify him.

But, forsooth, as the poet would say, he needs no identification. His generous service to all student activities, both serious and frivolous, have made him a familiar and overwhelmingly popular figure. We can ill afford to lose him, but some part of the world will be much wealthier for his presence.





PERCY LEWIS:

A former graduate of the O. S. A., he spent last winter at the G. A. C., but came back to the O. S. A. this year to take his Matric. course before entering the University. He is one of those who are always ready to help out. He has a cheerful disposition, and his bigness of heart is only surpassed by his good nature.

His ambition is to be a specialist in Dairy Bacteriology. Indefatigability and a willingness to try are characteristics which will take him there, despite his weakness of trying to write poetry in his spare time. We wish you every success, Percy. Stick to it.

ERIN R. McALLISTER:

As predicted in his biography in the Magazine of 1925-26, Erin has made good and now we see him with the highest honor that the Olds School of Agriculture can bestow, namely, that of being President of the Students' Council.

Of Scotch-Irish parentage, he has been partly saved from such a calamity as this by being born in British Columbia, later coming eastward and settling in Eldorena, Alberta. Still his Scotch blood helps where fines are concerned, but oh how the Irish predominates when it comes to auburn hair and blue eyes!

Mac expects to go on to 'Varsity, and after his former record here, there is no doubt that the torch of high achievement of former "Aggie" students in the University, will be passed on into very capable hands.

Success gang wi' ye, mon.

D. FERGUS MURRAY:

Fergus first opened his eyes near Castor, on August 16th, 1908, and he has had them open ever since. He is a very active and industrious student, always standing either first, or near the first at examination time. He is a prominent representative of the Students' Council, and a firm supporter of the North. From outward appearances he looks somewhat quiet, but inside is a jolly and friendly nature which has won him many friends among both sexes.

True to his Scotch ancestry he never writes long compositions, but claims that "quality, not quantity counts." He is also interested in athletics, and can push the gloves with good results, and several times has risen for gymn. practice before breakfast. Socially he has taken an interest in the Freshettes, especially the blondes, his favorite song being "The Campbells are Coming."

Pet Diversion: Telling jokes on his room-mates.

EMILY PUST: What's the matter with Emily?

She's all right.

Emily started out from Harmony, Minnesota, and called a halt in her wanderings by joining the noted class of '27 and Matric. of '28.

A Calgary High School has contributed partly in her education, and it appears that the O. S. A. is going to extend the good work considerably. She keeps in the van of the class in studies, and comes in very handy when we get some tough questions in Algebra.

Emily represents the Third Year class on the Social committee, and in most other student activities she always supplies her share of "pep" and enthusiasm. Her jolly laughter is of the spontaneous variety, and when she laughs, we laugh with her.

MINNIE QUANTZ:

So minnie is another girl wise enough to come back for her Matric. She also cooks in "Our Boarding House" and is a member of the O. S. A. Bachelors' Club, but we wonder just how long she will be able to call herself a member. We know of one man at least who does not approve of girls belonging to such clubs. There is something worth while done up in this cheerful looking parcel.

We wish you all the luck which could come to one person, Minnie.

O S A MAGAZINE

CHARLES C. ROBINSON:

"Kit" made Innisfail famous by his appearance in 1908. Innisfail knows a good thing when it sees it.

He graduated from the O. S. A. in 1926, and after a year's absence, we find him back, diligently continuing his studies in the Third Year Course. He aspires to boxing fame and is no mean opponent with the gloves; he is also a member of the Third Year Basketball team. But these are not all of his accomplishments. He successfully holds a position on the Dormitory House Committee. "Kit" is also one of the noted trio broadcasting from station KFS, located in room 37, and is well known for his ready wit. We wish him the best that the future has to offer him.

ELEANOR RUSHFELDT:

Eleanor was born in Garske, North Dakota, on the twelfth day of February, 1908. She tired of that part of the continent in a couple of years, however, so her folks brought her to Vulcan, where she has lived ever since.

She took her first and second years' work at the C. S. A. in 1925-26 and 1926-27, but not being satisfied with that, she came to the O. S. A. this year to take the Matriculation Course.

Eleanor is quiet (but not as quiet as she pretends), and hard working, with the result that she stands near the top of her class.

The Matrics. wish her every success, whether she takes the 'Varsity course or R-----?

FRED C. SODERBERG:

Pomp is curly, eyes are blue,
Good natured and ambitious too.

This staunch supporter of the South spent his tender years at his home east of Calgary. He graduated with Class '27, after two eventful years of toil. He is now grown up and a member of the '28 Matrics. He is also a member of the Third Year Basketball team.

Fred is one of the noted trio broadcasting from station KFS installed in room 37.

Among his numerous accomplishments are dancing, boxing, singing, and studying. As a true friend, hard worker, and a good sport, Fred has become very popular in both wings of the Dorm.

Motto: Put off thy breakfast till tomorrow, if thou canst sleep today.

WALTER C. STONE:

This man of clean cut features is Walter Stone, another stalwart, smiling son of the North. He lives at Ranfurly, where he successfully specializes in the growing of Marquis wheat. However, this alone did not, and does not, satisfy him, for being a man with an aggressive character, alive to opportunity, he took his two years' Agricultural Course at Vermilion, and making no mean figure there, came to take the Third Year at the O. S. A.

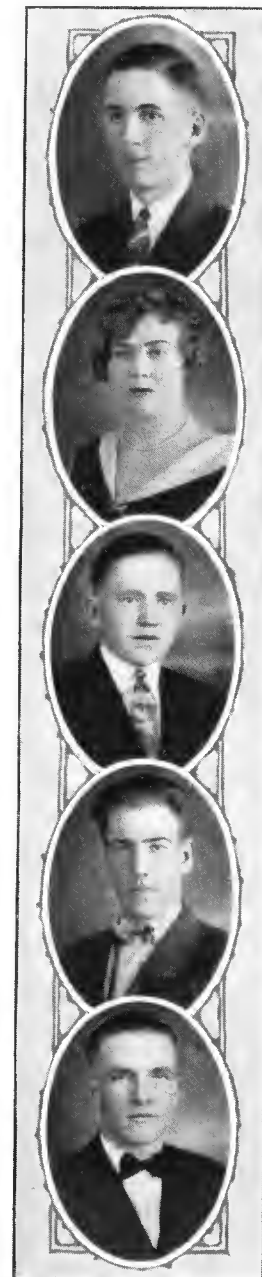
The Matrics. have found him as everyone else has, a hard and honest worker, a sincere, yet jolly friend, and a man with a purpose. We, the Matrics., know that he cannot help but make good.

FRED STRASHOK:

Fred first arose from obscurity at Chipman in 1909, and has been rising rapidly in the world ever since, until, at the youthful age of nineteen, he has attained a height of six feet three inches, and a noteworthy position in the '28 Matric. Class.

He took his first two years at Vermilion, and then to satisfy an unusual appetite for mathematics, he came on to the O. S. A. He takes an active part in all the social and athletic activities, and is a good mixer with men and padded mitts.

He has one great weakness, i.e., Poaching smokes at a dollar per.



O S A MAGAZINE



NICHOLAS STRYNADKA:

Was born in the Vegreville district, where his father carries on farming. He took his first two years at the V. S. A. Nick spent two summers working in the P. Burns Creamery at Vermilion, and is now at the O. S. A. taking his Matriculation Course.

He proves to be very industrious, especially when he is solving Algebra equations. He is seeking more practice in Dairying. After graduating here he is going to the University of Alberta to specialize along that line. In this new field we wish him the very best of success.

Favorite Pastime: Reading good literature.

Weakness: Anything with skirts.

ALFRED H. WARD:

A product of the Peace River District. Alf took his first year at Olds while it was yet in its infancy in 1917-18. The urgent call of the School found him again established here in 1919-20. Not content with two years at the College, we again find him taking a Third Year Course with the Matrics. of '28.

Alf finds the O. S. A. a good place to spend the winter and to increase his knowledge about farming, as he is established in a district which is going to be the most prosperous in Western Canada. Alfred contemplates entering the University. We wish him the best of success.

MRS. EVA WILLSON:

Born at Birkenhead, England, her imagination soon carried her beyond the narrow confines of the British Isles and the lure of the golden West ensnared her adventurous spirit. Naturally enough the romantic city of Calgary attracted and claimed her for its own.

After taking public and two years' high school, she embarked in business, but soon married. She took the Domestic Science Course in '23 and '24, leading the class both years. After a three years' holiday from the tediousness of study, she returned to the O. S. A. to lead the '28 Matric. Class.

A sunny disposition, and a willingness to work make her a popular favorite for class representative on the various committees, in fact, no organization seems complete without her. Her greatest weakness is standing up for "rights for women." But when school days are over and the world calls for workers of brains and precision, we expect to see Mrs. Willson in the fore ranks.

THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL

(Continued from page 26)

ably attract much attention, the more important work of the Council must not be overlooked.

It is the goal of every Council to manage student activities for the year in such a way as to give the greatest benefit to the greatest number. The dividing of the year's program amongst the various committees, the problem of making the student's fee go as far as possible, and the division of those finances amongst the committees, are subjects which require great consideration. If at the end of the term, the Council can, with pride, show a year of well managed student affairs, it may consider its efforts well spent.

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The Council of '27 and '28 has excellent representation from every class. The members show keen interest in the work and appreciate the trust placed in them by the students and staff of the O.S.A.

In grammar class:

Mr. Addison: "Give me the number of that verb."

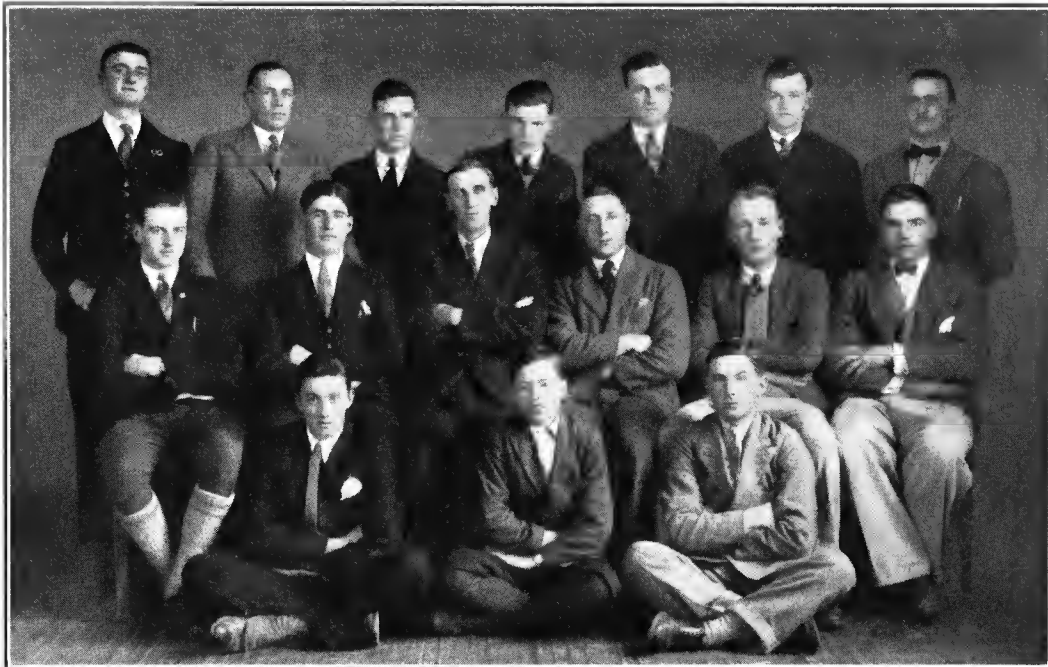
Smith: "I don't see any number."

Pause—Then looking at the top of the page.
—"Oh, yes, its number is 146."

* * *

First Flea: "Been on a vacation, eh?"

Second Flea: "Nope, been on a tramp."



SPECIAL CLASS.

Standing (left to right)—F. Tribbeck, G. Carnegie, C. R. Overy, H. C. Morton, T. Guthrie, C. R. L. Hall, B. C. Finch.
 Sitting (left to right)—E. Wadham, E. G. Tidy, C. H. Peters (Instructor), B. J. Penwarden, T. Clive, James Peirce.
 On Floor (left to right)—G. B. Grant, B. Rudolph, C. Roberts.



Special Class Mechanics.

Athletics

WITH the coming of the new gymnasium came basketball—not “as the gentle dew—,” but as the rushing of mighty waters. Out of raw material have been formed nine teams of boys and two teams of girls, all of which, at the time of writing, have been worked into fairly good combination.

A schedule of games working up to a class championship is being arranged, but will not be completed until after this article has gone to press. The chief object of this schedule is to give as great a number as possible, a chance to learn the game.

A representative College Team has played one game with an outside team, and several others have been arranged for later dates. It is hoped that next year a number of games with other Schools will be arranged, and that the O.S.A. will soon rank with the older Schools in the basketball world. We believe, that with the class of material we have available, and the enthusiasm which has been

evinced in the game, basketball is assured a brilliant future at the O.S.A.

The terms of 1927-28 have been the most successful in every line of athletics since the beginning of the O.S.A., and it is hoped that next year will be even more successful.

With the aid of the new gymnasium, it has been possible for the students to indulge in various indoor games including baseball, basketball, as mentioned above, and several others.

A schedule has been drawn up by the Athletic Committee, whereby each division in the School is given the use of the gymnasium for certain periods each week.

Our success this year has been due largely to the School spirit which has prevailed. Never before has as much enthusiasm been shown in athletics at the O.S.A. This year, 1928, marks an epoch in our history, and in future years it is hoped that the splendid enthusiasm and spirit will form a tradition worth living up to. G. T.

Rugby at the O.S.A.

CANADIAN Rugby, a sport which has been spasmodically popular at the school for many years, came to life for a few weeks this Fall. If the co-operation of the weather-man had been more generous, the season might have been unusually successful.

As it was, seven or eight of the Third Year students and two or three of the British boys, aided by two members of the staff, organized an excellent team. The game was altogether unfamiliar to the students but they soon acquired a grasp of the fundamentals, and by the First of November, when a heavy blanket of snow forced them to abandon the field, they were working very smoothly as a powerful, intelligent football machine.

The first game with the Town was the first taste of the sport for all except two of

the players. However, a spirited, last-period rally, won them the game by a score of 7-6.

The second game was a bitterly contested struggle between two, much improved teams, resulting in a deadlock of 7-7.

Rugby had meanwhile captured the school and town completely. A game was arranged for Thanksgiving Day; the tickets sold like hot-dogs at the North Pole; the teams perfected new systems of advanced rugby tactics, but, an untimely snowstorm intervened and the smooth North field has been hidden ever since.

It is hoped that the sport may be resumed next October with even greater spirit and enthusiasm. If so, the O.S.A. is assured of a first-class team, capable of providing a battle for any intermediate team in the Province.



O. S. A. Boys Basketball Team.



O. S. A. Rugby Team.

Hockey

OF the many obstacles in the way for hockey before Xmas, we might mention that school opened November 15th, and it took quite a time to get organized. A series of heavy snowstorms filled the rink with snow, making a great deal of unlooked for work. The general shortage of water was the most serious disadvantage so that there was very little skating before Xmas.

In the second week of the New Year the O.S.A. played the so-called High School team on the town rink. At the end of a hard game, the score stood 1-0 in favor of the High School. The second game the boys took on, was the Red Deer Juniors at the town rink, but the O.S.A. team was outclassed as a 3-1 score would indicate. The game was fast and clean from start to finish. M. C. Nielson refereed.

In the third game on the town rink, the boys went down to defeat again. The High School beat them to the tune of 3-2.

In spite of all these defeats the O.S.A. team went to Red Deer on February third and played the Red Deer Juniors a return game in the covered rink. Both teams played hard and Olds well deserved to win with the small margin of 2-1, for Red Deer had about twelve players in uniform to snb, at every bell.

In the last game against the High School, the boys went down to defeat again in a hard played game, with the score 4-3.

With a record of four defeats and one victory, it looks as if the boys played mediocre hockey but we might just say that several of the High School players attended High School several years ago. Furthermore, the boys did not practise as much as they could have, consequently they were in fairly poor shape for most of the games.

Inter-class games were pretty much of a drag. All the enthusiasm seemed to be on the part of the First Year. However, the

Second Year plucked up enough courage to defend their honor and succeeded in holding the First Year down to a 1-0 score on the O.S.A. rink. The Third Year meekly retired from the league, having but one player.

Girls' Hockey was conspicuous by its absence.

February 8th sees the last of hockey unless we get a chinook from Eskimo land very soon.

One game of broom-ball played by moving the rugby ball around on the rink with brooms and hockey sticks, concluded the hockey season. F.H.A.

Dirty Shirt Dan came riding down 8th avenue mounted on a pauther, with a cactus saddle. He carried a wildcat under his arm and was using a rattlesnake for a quirt. He dismounted with a flourish in front of the Palliser; swaggered in, and bellowed in thunderous tones,—

"Gimme my favorite drink!" (Lye, sulphuric acid, and a couple of shots of arsenic) "and throw in some nitro-glycerine."

He downed the drink in one gulp, pulled out a plug of dynamite, bit off a healthy-sized chew and glared around the room.

"W-where'd you come from?" asked the bar-tender in a very shaky voice.

"Aw-," said Dirty Shirt Dan, "I came from the O.S.A. The tough guys ran me out of town.

* * *

Ruth: "O Tom! you English are so slow."
Tom Guthrie: "Why, er— I don't just grasp you."

Ruth: "Yes, that is just the trouble."

* * *

Miss Hunter: "What is steel wool?"
Dove Gibson: "It's fleeee off a hydraulic ram."



O. S. A. Hockey Team.



O. S. A. Girls Basketball Team.

Girls' Athletics

SINCE there is a gymnasium for games this year, the girls have taken a very interesting part in the use of such a convenience.

Indoor Baseball was very popular at the beginning but did not continue when the baskets were put up for Basketball. Immediately this game was started with great zeal and continued so throughout the term. The "First's" started out rather easy, not knowing the strength of the "Soph's" and "Third's." They challenged the Sophs for a trial game and came through the fray with flying colors. They became more brave and played the "Second's" and "Third's." Again they were victorious. Several times they played and came out on top.

One night when most of the Student Body

were attending a Hockey Game, the remaining girls played the "Short Boys." The game was filled with merriment and ended in a tie with everyone in high spirits.

Not all of the time was spent in the Gym. Oh no! The weather was too fair and the invigorating air and brightness without, enticed everyone for walks, hikes and rides. Skating was taken up by some of those that cared to dodge the puck, but this was dangerous play.

So passed away the winter in fun and frolic of all kinds. Some games were rough, some were gentle, but everyone came through glad that there were so many kinds to take part in and to please their various natures and whims.



HALL DORM. BASEBALL TEAM.

Standing—A. Pearson, C. Riis, A. Miller, J. Walker, R. Bowen.
Sitting—D. Keer, N. McMillan, J. Addeman, J. Everett, T. F. Martin (Manager).
On Floor—A. Painter, J. C. Nichol.

Basketball As We See It

TO be quite frank, we know nothing about the game, so it was in a decidedly bland state of mind that we attended the game on Tuesday night. Somebody said the Staff was going to play the Superiors.

Now, up to date, we had been under the impression that the Staff was superior to everything else around here, at anything and then some. So it was naturally with considerable anticipation that we arrived at the Gym.

We got a ringside seat near the door, in case things got too hot—we always sit near when attending functions we do not understand. However, as the teams took their respective sides we realized that caution was unwarranted, for when Cliff Doan tried to reach as high as Charley Yauch, it came to us in a flash that Basketball was a humorous game, and not the grim battle we had pictured at all.

But there were a lot of things perplexing us yet. For one thing, why did MacKenzie wear khaki pants when everybody else wore white ones? We found out before the game was over—khaki is undoubtedly a better color to sweep the floor with. However, to get back to the game, we tried to figure out for ourselves, which team was superior. We decided that Cliff Doan was superior crosswise, and Charley Yauch, lengthwise, but got no further in our deductions, because the clown who was whistling for both sides, threw the ball up, and before it got low enough for Cliff to see, Charley hit it a wallop that left no doubt as to which way he wanted it to go. Straight as a bee line it went for Malyon and Fink, who had been standing off to one side waiting.

We figured that they had been standing there long enough to have reached some kind of an agreement as to who should take it first,—but no, they both wanted it, and as Malyon is bigger than Fink, he got it, but

Fink got Malyon, then they indulged in a little “catch as catch can” on the side. Malyon got the first fall in three seconds flat, but Cliff Doan sneaked in and took the ball away from both of them. He started east with it, and would have made the other end of the field if he had been able to hang onto it, but it must have been very slippery because he kept dropping it. In fact that seemed to be the whole trouble with both teams, they couldn’t carry the ball for three feet without dropping it. If it hadn’t bounded, it would have been on the ground most of the time, and the jester with the whistle wouldn’t let them roll it. We saw Jack Paxton try that and were just admiring him for his idea, when the whistler again made himself evident, and Jack had to start all over again.

Some people in this world just naturally haven’t brains enough to recognize a good idea when they see it, but then, there does not seem to be many people in the world who have brains. Once we realized that they were trying to get the ball through one of the barrel hoops at the end of the field, it wasn’t more than five minutes until we conceived the idea that, if they just had sense enough to lower the hoops, they could throw the ball through until it was dizzy. But, of course, everybody can’t have big brains.

To get back to the game as it was played, Fink got the second fall in five seconds. The ball went east, and MacKenzie made a spirited dash for it, but his foot slipped, and he certainly would have fallen, but the floor caught him, and as he went scoting across it, we made a mighty resolution that, polished floors or not, if we ever played basketball, we would have pasteboard in our trousers.

In the meantime, while MacKenzie was skating around, McAllister and five or six others wanted the ball, but it hid behind the piano for a time. However, Mac got it out

(Continued on page 64)

Sophomore Class



LYALL WESLEY WALTON ALCOCK:

"It is not good that man should be alone."

Lyall was born at Medicine Hat, Alberta, on the 9th day of October, 1904, and has been very much alive ever since. At an early age he moved with his parents to Saskatchewan, but not being satisfied there, he moved again, this time to Edmonton, Alberta, where he still resides.

As Secretary of the Dormitory Council and frequenter of the North Wing of the Dorm, he will be remembered by all, for his cheerful attitude and his keen desire for showing everybody, especially Ruth, a good time.

Main Occupation : Growing a moustache.

Favorite Saying: "I hope you don't feel hurt."

BAZIL STEWART ARMSTRONG :

"Every man is born lucky but few stay single."

First made faces at the nurse near the little town of Botha, Alberta, in 1909, where he grew up and became a farmer. Finally deciding to increase his knowledge, he came to the O.S.A. as a Two-in-One student.

Basil is very fond of the girls and is often seen in their Dorm. He is a keen sportsman and dancer, and he takes an active part in all social activities.

Favorite question : "Will yuh, huh?"

MARGARET DOROTHY BERRY :

"I like to work, I really do,

But I like a little dancing too."

Margaret was born about two miles from Lacombe, Alberta. She has enjoyed the healthful up-bringing of the farm, as well as the advantages afforded by the town in the way of education and amusements. She came to the O. S. A. in the Fall of 1927, and is one of the Two-in-One Class. She is very fond of cycling, dancing and all out-door sports. During the Summer of 1927, she took a trip across the Atlantic ocean with her parents and sister, to England.

Favorite Pastime : Singing and Whistling.

MYRTLE ORDEL BJORGUM :

"Tho' swift and speedy set the pace,
Slow and steady wins the race."

This good natured young lady was born at Kingman, Alberta, in 1909 and has resided there ever since. She received her early education in Kingman. Not being satisfied with what learning she received there, she came to the O. S. A. She took her first year two years ago and returned this year to complete her course. She is of a very studious nature.

Favorite Saying : "I can't get this."

WILFRED BOISVERT :

"A big man with big ideas."

Came to this Vale of Tears in 1904, landing at a place called Morinville, where by various means he acquired versatility and is now at the O. S. A. being "finished."

Of a quiet, retiring disposition, he is an admirer of all and loves but one woman, his wife. He is a great musician, and can play the mouth organ, violin, and musical saw, but has too much regard for his fellows to perform much in public.

His wife's favorite expression : "You should never have married."

Favorite Pastime : Finding money in hats and shoes and other such conjuring.

O S A MAGAZINE

NORMAN J. BOWER :

"He profits most who serves best."

First came into existence in the Town of Red Deer on the first of March, 1904. When he came to Red Deer he was utterly helpless. He had no hair on his head. He couldn't walk, in fact he could barely make a noise. But since Red Deer is a particularly healthy place he has developed until he might be termed perpetual motion personified. He is an industrious and intelligent student, therefore, there is little doubt in our minds that if we are ever blessed by a Government in which we find peace and perfect harmony predominating, we shall behold Norman at its head.

REX GRANT BUSSARD:

"The best of men have ever loved repose."

Rex, born at Wetaskiwin in 1908. Noted wanderer from Wetaskiwin to Rumsey, on to Cereal, thence to Olds where he helps his father wear out and repair 'ords. If speeding motorcycles is the secret to success, Rex will win the medal.

Favorite Saying: "Hey Jim! You coming down town?"

Supreme Pleasure: Working problems on the blackboard for Mr. Johnson.

MARY ISABELLA CAMERON :

"I never trouble trouble
Till trouble troubles me."

This fair, petite and winsome member of Class '28, was born at Elnora some few years ago. After completing her Public and High School career, she came to the O. S. A. to attain further knowledge. She is an active student of the Two-in-One Year Class, in which she maintains a high standing.

Mary is regarded as a valuable asset to the Magazine Staff as Assistant Editor. Being a popular student, we wish her every success as a 'Varsity prospect.

Ambition : To attain a higher standing in life

Pastime : Studying Bacteriology and Home Nursing.

RALPH ELMER CARLYLE :

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

Ralph opened his smiling eyes for the first time, near Calgary, in 1910, and that district has ever since been honored by his presence. He received his Public and High School education in East Calgary and is now preparing for an agricultural career at the O. S. A., expecting to establish a partnership with his father as a farmer, next year.

This student is another Two-in-One, and is showing the results of his previous training in his studies. Of a genial disposition, he has made many friends who will watch his career with much interest.

Favorite Saying : "Gosh, wouldn't that get you!"

ARTHUR CHARLEBOIS:

"To him a frolic was a high delight."

Height, 5 feet 4 inches; age 21. He is better known as Charlie Boy. Started to stay small in Morcelin, Saskatchewan, where he still smokes and drinks beer during vacation time. He thought he was as good as two, so he took the Two-in-One course at the O. S. A. Intends to go to 'Varsity if accepted there. Will probably be a great man sometime, as he doesn't think of getting married.

Favorite Saying: "Did you take those notes they gave us today?"

Favorite Pastime :—Keeping well balanced at the end of a fifteen cent pipe.



O S A MAGAZINE



ARTHUR JOHN CHELTE :

"Never worries, never frets."

Aroused the world by his manifested vocal variations on the 20th day of August, 1910, at Fairview, Montana. Although Yankee born, he stands firm for the Union Jack, and especially for a town in Southern Alberta, by the name of Brooks. He moved to Brooks on the first day of the year 1920, and has been making out fairly well since that time. He specializes in irrigation farming and is very efficient, sometimes even going to sleep on the job. The O. S. A. has given him tribute and he in turn thinks that the O.S.A. is the only place.

His Motto : "Why do today, what you can leave till tomorrow?"

HAROLD JAMES CLAYTON :

"He knoweth not conceit."

Bit through his first nipple in the famous city of Calgary, Alberta, on September 22nd, 1911, and continued to live in the Cow Town through his Public School life. In the Fall of 1926, he entered the O. S. A. as a Frosh and returned in '27, for his Second Year. As well as being a good student he is a good athlete, and is quite at home in the Gymn., on the ice, and with the padded gloves.

Favorite Pastime : Drawing Weed Seeds.

Favorite Saying : "Do not put off until tomorrow what you can do today."

HAROLD L. CLINE :

"Broad in mind, small in stature,
Bad at times, but good by nature."

Harold, known to his classmates as "Shorty," was first heard to call for his mamma in 1907, at Spokane, Washington. He came to Alberta in 1919, and settled at Ponoka, Alberta. His highest ambition is to become a successful stockman and a scientific farmer. On Free Nights, he is always seen waiting at the kitchen door for his Sheba. He is one of those students who enhances the good reputation of the O.S.A. and is a "regular fellow" through and through.

Favorite Pastime : Playing Basketball, and excels in judging laying hens.

EMELINE BURNS CONRAD :

"Alas! What a spendthrift she is on her tongue."

This dignified young lady is one of our studious Two-in-Ones. Our first recollection of her is when she appeared on the stage and entertained us with that most popular song, "Some Little Bird." Emeline is a general favorite on the dance floor and spends much time practicing new Steps. She is also a member of the Second Year Debating team.

Her ambition is to become a great singer and the O. S. A. wish her luck.

Favorite Pastime : "Singing with Stokes."

Favorite Saying : 'Oh Dinah!'

Weakness : Hammers.

NEVA IDAHO DALY :

"Here comes the girl with smiling face,
Into our midst to take her place,
Bright of eye and with ready wit,
We admire her honest grit."

Neva was born in Boise, Idaho, in 1909. She came to Canada in 1910, and has made her home in Munson, Alberta, ever since. Last year she won the scholarship offered by the Girl's Club and has honored us by her presence here this year. She is a telephone operator and has taken a course in Millinery. Neva is an active member of the Students' Council, and is President of the Social committee.

Favorite Saying : "Tell me some more."

Future : Decidedly a mystery.

O S A MAGAZINE

HAROLD CALVIN DOWNEY :

"Work fascinates me, I love to look at it."

First sipped milk in Salem, Oregon, in 1909. At an early age he moved to Strathmore, Alberta. Besides consuming milk, he is doing very well at raising wheat. The oracle whispered "O.S.A." to his ear in the Fall of 1926, and accordingly, he took his first year in 1926-27, and returned for his Second Year.

Harold is an enthusiastic athlete; hockey and boxing, being his specialties. He has a failing for brunette Freshettes and Mr. Yauch's classes. Harold is a very conscientious student and should have a brilliant Third Year.

Favorite saying: "I'll make a hundred next time."

ALICE MARY DUTHIE :

"Tis wiser far to number,
The blossoms at thy feet,
Than ever to be sighing
For just one bud more sweet."

Alice aroused the interest of the natives of the Shetland Isles in 1909, and has been arousing more or less interest ever since. She moved with her parents to Alberta in 1919 and makes her home in Crossfield at the present time.

She is a great favorite with the O. S. A. girls and also the opposite sex. She stands high in class and spends most of her spare time looking for trouble.

Favorite Expression : "Oh, Heck!"

Ambition : To travel.

JAMES MYER EVERETT :

"Wearing his wisdom lightly."

James cut his first teeth in Three Hills, Alberta. He took his First Year during the term of 1926-27, in which he was an active member of the class and held the position of Class Secretary for that year. Jim is a true sport, which combined with his good humor and quick wit makes him popular with all the boys. Sport is his favorite pastime, with the exception of dancing, for we have yet to see Jim on the dance floor. The O.S.A. has great hopes that Jim will make a prosperous and progressive farmer, and one of which we will all be proud.

GORDON ROBERT FERGUSON :

"The boy is fair of female favor,
And a little devilish in his behavior."

This lively young student hails from Halkirk, Alberta, where he first scattered the dust and continues to do so here at the O. S. A.

He is the life of the third floor with his mandolin playing, of which we get the opportunity of hearing some of his better pieces at the Friday "Lits." He is a keen collector and trader of brilliant colored sweaters. Has a peculiar hobby of keeping an excellent weed seed book and sure does make a good show of them.

Favorite Pastime : Making Midnight Supper.

MARY EVELYN FERGUSON :

"Mayme looks so demure and quiet,
And her voice is soft and low,
But you can't judge a book by its cover."

Mayme was born in Halkirk, Alberta, where she still lives. Her lively and cheerful disposition makes her one of the most popular girls at the O. S. A. and we are sure she will never lack friends. She plays the piano delightfully, both popular and classic music. Mayme takes a keen interest in her school work and all social affairs. We who know her feel assured that she will be successful in whatever career she chooses and the best wishes of her classmates go with her.

Greatest Abhorance : Tasting butter in Dairy Laboratory.



O S A MAGAZINE



PATRICK GARROW :

"Much study is a weariness to the mind."

This popular Scotch student, as Scotch as his name is Irish, hails from Banffshire, Scotland, where he was born somewhere about 1909. He came to this country at quite an early age and has so far, spent sixteen years at Brooks, Alberta. Pat is another out-to-learn man, so we find him taking his Second Year at the O.S.A. His activities as Class President for the term '27, and President of the Literary committee, will be remembered by all who know him. He is a good sport (with gloves), always looking for a fight at any spare period before going to bed.

Cheerio Pat, and Good Luck.

HENRY JOSEPH GERVAIS :

"Deepest rivers flow with least sound."

Made his first appearance on this planet in the year 1905, in the state of Massachusetts, U. S. A. When still young he moved to Cluny, Alberta. There he took up farming and wishing to get more knowledge on that subject he has taken his two years at the O. S. A. He is quite an industrious student and is liked by everyone. He is one of the leading musicians in The O. S. A. Orchestra.

Favorite Pastime : Putting Jack Baker on the War Path.

HELEN EDNA GOTHARD :

"Sweet and industrious, full of good cheer
A girl she is to all of us dear."

Helen was born in the U. S. A. but at an early age came to Alberta, her present home being at Brant. Her self-sacrificing nature is known although she is not aware of it. Her pleasing, original personality will always make many friends wherever she chances to go. At the O. S. A. she is gaining practical knowledge which we are sure she will apply with worthy results. Helen is a very popular and active student and our best wishes go with her when she leaves the O. S. A.

Favorite Pastime: Teasing.

Favorite Saying : "I'm from Missouri, you've got to show me."

HUMPHREY GORDON GRATZ :

Intense at work as well as play,
Keeps mind and body blithe and gay."

Born in Prince Edward Island in 1906, he first showed signs of future intelligence by moving to Smnyslope, Alberta, in 1907, where he still resides. As son of the Rev. H. G. Gratz, early environment had its effect and we find "Gratz" leading the school in public speaking in his first year. However, he can act as well as talk. Besides pulling down high marks in exams, he is a husky heavyweight boxer. At the present time he is kept busy in the capacity of Business Manager of the 1927-28 Magazine. We predict that future years will find him an "M.P."

Favorite Pastime : Boxing. Teasing.

WALTER HAGSTROM :

"All the hearts of men were softened
By the pathos of his music."

Walter was born in 1909, in the ancient town of Wetaskiwin, Alberta, where he received his Public School education. Having chosen farming as a vocation he is now receiving that training which will best assure success in his field of action. Entering the O.S.A. in 1926, he is now completing his Second Year. As a student he excels chiefly in practical work, particularly blacksmithing. To his fellow-students he is known as a good sport. He is a member of the School Orchestra.

Favorite Saying : "Exams. are easy!"

Favorite Pastime : Playing the piano.

CHARLIE WESLEY HALL :

"These others work too hard, thought I,
And long before their time they die."

Better known as "Wes.", hails from the famous Killam District, where he is a farmer. He is a great asset to the Sophomore Class, aspiring to be an all-round athlete. The way in which he takes up his studies shows that he believes that "the path of glory leads but to the grave." His ambition is to become one of the Scientific Grain Farmers and we wish him every success.

Favorite Pastime : Changing records for Martin.
Favorite Saying: "If its Killam, I'm for it."

LEONARD DOWELL HANAN :

"He was of stature passing tall,
But sparsely formed and lean withal."

The clatter of New York City just awakened Leonard to the dawn of existence in the third year of the century. He attended school at Brooklyn, N.Y., Princeton University, and later at Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in Arts in 1926. He later traveled in Western Canada and decided to start ranching in Alberta. His ambition is to become a successful stockman.

Being of quiet and reserved nature, the O. S. A. ladies have enjoyed but little of his company and we suspect that some other fair lady controls the strings of his faithful heart.

GRACE ELIZABETH HENLEY :

"She likes music and also beauty,
The night for love, and the day for duty,"

"Grace," through no fault of her own, registered her first kick into a sunny ray, in 1909, at Edmonton, Alberta, and has been boosting the "North Country" ever since. She is a great favorite with her classmates and is always ready with a smile and a funny story. As a member of the Students' Council, Athletic committee, and Secretary-Treasurer for the House committee, she excels, and is a very valuable member of the Second Year Basketball team. Her dreams are not marred by the opposite sex as her ambition is to become a Nurse; this leaves her no time for wasteful amusements.

Favorite Expression : "O Jimmy 'nee"
Favorite Pastime : Wondering when she's going to be C. B'd next.

LINDSAY JOHN HODGINS :

"Cometh sunshine, cloud or rain,
Lindsay's smile doth never wane.

Startled Sunnyside, Alberta with his loud wail on March 24, 1909, and has been working hard ever since. He is engaged in mixed farming and to learn more about his business, came to the O. S. A. He is an industrious chap, always keeping up with his work. He likes the Fair Sex but not at too close quarters.

Favorite Saying: "Hey there! Did you get the cows right?"
Pastime : Sleeping.

HAROLD HORROCKS :

"Cool and calm and unperturbed,
By work and women undisturbed."

First opened his eyes to this grim old world in the city of Manchester, England, in the year 1909, but not liking the climate nor the surroundings he moved with his parents to Sunny Alberta and settled near Strathmore. Harold behaves himself very well and one would almost take him to be a full-fledged Second Year instead of only a Two-in-One. Harold has not made known what he intends to do next year but we expect to find him at the University.





ARNE OLAF HUSE :

"And thus he bore without abuse,
The grand old name of gentleman."

Made his presence first known in the land of the Midnight Sun, Norway, in 1904. His parents brought him to Sedgewick, Alberta, in 1912, where he is now engaged in farming. His belief in the importance of agricultural knowledge is evinced by the fact of his returning for the Second Year course at this school. He is an industrious student and a good sportsman, taking a keen interest in all sports. Arne has that staying power which helps men to succeed.

CHARLES MIDDLETON HUTCHINSON :

"He could sell the devil a fur coat."

"Hutch" was first placed on the market at Duhamel, Alberta, in 1908, where he still commands a good price, that is, as far as we know. Perhaps that is why his presence is felt so strongly in our Second Year class, and the solution to his popularity among us.

Although being a popular member among the Fair Sex, we have a strong suspicion that he is the leading agitator for a Bachelor's Club.

Hutch believes in never keeping an organized body in idleness, hence he is an object of exercise for the Students' Council.

Ambition : To become President of the Wheat Pool we think.

Favorite Saying: "Let 'er buck."

EMELINE JONES :

"Tis better to have loved and lost,
Than never to have loved at all."

Emeline's home is at Morningside, Alberta. Her object in attending the O. S. A. is to graduate and attend Varsity. She is a prominent member of the "Stoke's Quartette." Last term she represented the First Year Girls on the Student's Council. In both her Freshette and Sophomore Years, she was on the Magazine Staff. Although not in residence, she is generally found in the dining room on Sunday evenings mixing with the rest of the crowd.

Favorite Expression: "Gee, if I don't go to the show to-night."

Ambition : To land a certain Two-in-One.

JOHN L. KERNS.

"I wasted my substance, I know I did,
On riotous living, so I did."

Jack first cried for nourishment some time in 1909, in Palona, Washington, west of the Rockies, but very early in life, moved to Acme, Alberta, where he has since resided.

Coming to the O. S. A. in 1926, he soon became a prominent figure in Sporting Circles, both in playing and execution capacities.

He has also figured largely in literary and social events, and has evinced considerable ability as a public speaker. His genial disposition has made him many friends.

EDWARD KOBER :

"His friends are many,
He has no foe."

Eddie first exercised his lungs on a bright July morning in 1910, near Trochu, Alberta, and apparently has continued to use them to good effect. He won the Governor-General's medal in 1925 for the Trochu Inspectorate. In the Fall of '26, he came to the O.S.A. to increase his knowledge along other lines. He is a hard worker, obtains a high standing in exams., and is an expert blacksmith. Much of his spare time is occupied with business connected with the Magazine, he being Assistant Business Manager.

Favorite Pastime : Reading books and telling big yarns.

Favorite Sport: Boxing.

O S A MAGAZINE

GEORGE HENRY LAMBERT :

"Hail, brother, hail, the deed is done!"

George earned local reputation as a debater at Vancouver, B.C., in a dispute with his nurse over the pasteurization of milk. When she changed the subject, showed him the moon and explained that it was made of green cheese, he demanded proof, charged her with confusing fact and theory, and called upon her to secure scientific and astronomical support before making such rash statements. Since that time he has always followed this policy. After exhausting the argumentative possibilities of Stettler, he determined to sound those of the O. S. A. in 1926. This, he has done with considerable success, being a good student, keen debater, and Editor-in-Chief of the Magazine. He intends to enter the University in the near future.

Favorite Pastime : Studying Astronomy.

RUSSEL WILLIAM LARGE :

"Men of few words are the best men."

This youth, better known as "Large," first saw the light of day at Kewatin, Ontario, in 1904. What was lost to the east, was gained by the west when British Columbia claimed him. From the Okanagan Valley he came to the O. S. A. to satisfy his desire for more education. He is a hardworking, capable student, who was among the prize winners last term; Assistant Business Manager of the 1927 Magazine; member of the Students' Council; Secretary of the Social committee for 1927-28; and President of the Sophomore Class. He is not only strong in executive and social qualities, but is also an athlete, being a fairly good mitt artist. He should have a "Large" future.

JAMES LOCKHART LAYTON :

"It is better to be wise and not seem so,
Than to seem wise and not to be so."

This bright and studious young man started his career near the little village of Rimbey, Alberta, in 1910. He received his Public School education at his district school and graduated from the Lacombe High School. Ambition then brought him to the O. S. A. where he has joined the little group of illustrious Two-in-Ones. With his ability, there is no reason why he should not succeed. Good Luck Jim!

ROBERT DUNCAN LESLIE :

"Since truth is precious,
Let it be used sparingly."

He first voiced his opinion on this world's complexities on April 18th, 1909, at a sunny and prosperous spot near Sedgewick, Alberta. On completing his eighth grade, he looked for more worlds to conquer and in one of his brighter moments, chose the O. S. A.

He has a pleasant, care-free disposition and the happy faculty of seeing the humorous side of life. For him, dances, parties and partners, are unfailing attractions.

Favorite Pastime : Dodging Student Councillors.

FREDERICK GEORGE LOADES :

"If you help him he'll help you,
And there's 'Loades' of things, that he can do."

Fred is a very quiet chap; if his clarinet is out of reach. He is a home-grown product of Viking, Alberta, and an ardent booster for his home town. In the Fall of '26, his brother packed him down to the O. S. A. with a couple of suitcases and a trunk. During his sojourn he has shown special talent for practical work—his blacksmithing ranking with the best.

Favorite Pastime : Orchestra Practice, with 'Marguerita,' the leading selection.





SUSIE LOEWEN :

"Be to my virtues very kind,
Be to my faults a little blind."

Susie hails from Acme, Alberta, and according to her it is the only town in Canada. Not only is she one of the most popular young ladies of the class, but she also has the honor of leading us in our studies, having obtained the highest marks in the Christmas exams and a prize last year.

Susie is of a quiet, reserved disposition, and spends most of her time down on the First Floor studying.

Favorite Pastimes : Smiling. Riding horseback.

CLARA MAY LUCAS :

"She's full of wit and full of laughter,
The boys come first, the work comes after."

Clara is a true "Ponoka-ite," and a staunch supporter of that famous town. She received her education at Ponoka Public and High Schools. Last year she came to the O. S. A. to take a course in Domestic Science. She returned this year as a Sophomore and in all probability will be here again as an 1928-29 Matric. Clara's popularity is undisputed and her natural ability for teasing has not been diminished by her stay at the O. S. A.

Weakness : Studying ? ? ? ?

Favorite Expression : "Alice, where art thou?"

STEWART L. MacDONALD :

"There is no haphazard in this life of ours;
Last night I held a joker and both bowers."

First heard to squawk in Nova Scotia in 1910, but has outgrown the tendency long since. He moved to Alberta in 1912, and is now a resident of Hanna. Wishing to get the inside dope on farming he is now taking his Second Year here, where he shows a great interest in stock-judging. "Stew" is a hard worker and we see him as the farmer of tomorrow.

Favorite Pastime : Getting up at 8:25.

ALAN W. MACKENZIE :

"Always cheery, always bright,
Never weary, never tight."

The Clan MacKenzie was augmented with the advent of a certain small but forceful individual in 1909. Alan came to Canada with his parents a year later, and settled at Sedgewick, Alberta. There he grew up and waxed healthy. Like the rest of the wise men, he came to the O. S. A. to gain more knowledge of farming methods. He is a studious sort of chap when he gets started, but Oh boy! To get started!! He is an adept at goal-keeping and the O. S. A. hockey team owes much to his prowess. Catching at Indoor Baseball is another of his accomplishments.

Favorite Pastime: Sliding on the ice with the bonnie lassies.

ELDON ROY McLAY :

"What one can do, another can."

First kissed the world Good Morning, with his sunny smile, near Edmonton, Alberta, on May 20th, 1908, where he has lived ever since with his father and is engaged in mixed farming. Having decided to learn more about the art, he came to the O. S. A.

Pet Aversion : Freshettes.

Favorite Sayings : "Come on to bed Lindsay," and
"Get up, the breakfast bell has rung."

O S A MAGAZINE

MALCOLM McMAHON:

"I have seen the East, with all its charms.
But give me the West with its welcome arms."

Sheffield, England, was made famous in 1906, by the birth of Malcolm who is now holding down a bed in the notorious Hall Dorm. At the age of two, his parents brought him to Nova Scotia where he assimilated all the knowledge Glace Bay High School had to offer. His next move was West, in search of a fortune and at present is attending the O.S.A. as a Two-in-One. Good dancer, but has a deep aversion to the feminine sex.

Favorite Pastimes : Reading and Dancing.
Favorite Song : My Blue Heaven.

CHARLES CAREW MARDON:

"I eat when I'm hungry,
"I drink when I'm dry."

Charlie was born in Devonshire, England. At the age of four years he migrated with his parents to Calgary, Alberta, where he lived for six years before moving to his present home east of Didsbury. He was first seen at the O. S. A. in the Fall of '26 and for two winters has proven himself to be a hard worker. Charlie's ambition is to specialize in dairying but whatever he does we wish him luck.

LYLE NORMAN MARR :

"Heads it's a dance; tails it's a hockey game;
"If it stands on edge we study."

First looked over Alberta from a point near Wetaskiwin, in 1909. At an early age he migrated to Millet, Alberta, with his parents and has resided on the farm there, ever since. In order to extend his education he came to the O. S. A. and we find him a Sophomore this year. Lyle is a cheerful, easy-going individual, and a favorite of the girls.

His Great Weakness : Blondes.

THOMAS FORSYTH MARTIN :

"His honest, cheerful, modest face,
Wins him friends in every place."

Better known to us as "Sy," "Sy" was born in Boston, Massachusetts, where he resided for fourteen years but has claimed Delia, Alberta, as his home town and district for the past nine years. Realizing the benefits derived from a practical course in Agriculture, he came to the O. S. A. in '26. He is one of our cleverest students as the exams. have shown and as Editor of the Magazine Staff, his abilities have assisted extensively in preparing this issue. Carpentering is his favorite subject. We are confident he will boost for the O. S. A. and our best wishes go with him for a successful future.

Favorite Saying : "For Heaven Sakes!"

EARLING MASSING :

"He's calm and reserved—
That's as far as it goes—
He seems to be quiet—yet,
One never knows."

First exercised his lungs on January 4th, 1909, near that well known town of Ponoka where he has farmed ever since. He is friend of the Fair Sex, taking special advantage of Free Nights, and apart from this he is an industrious student, especially enthusiastic in Bacteriology.

Among his favorite pastimes, are found Skating, Basketball, and Baseball.

Favorite Expression : "I love a lassie."





FRANCIS MEEHAN :

"I don't recollect anything that I have forgotten."

Born on April 18th, 1909, at Inverness, Quebec. Migrated to Trochu, Alberta, three years later. His thirst for knowledge of wheat farming not being sufficiently satisfied, we find him turning his footsteps to the O. S. A. where we find him assimilating the ideas thrown at him, with considerable ease. He wields a mighty hammer and is often heard on Saturday afternoons making the air ring as a result of his activities in the blacksmith shop. He has, however, gained knowledge in other lines as well and may always be seen cavorting over the floor with a fair partner at Saturday evening dances. Is often heard to say, "Would you mind repeating that last line?"

WILBUR JOHN MELENDY :

"The sweetest hours he ever spent,
Were spent among the lassies."

Saw his first dawn in Carseland in the year 1909. Has grown quite a lot since then and is now nearing the end of his growing period, being found in the Second Year Class of the O. S. A. Certainly if he is as particular with his studies as he is with the ladies, he will make many of us run hard to secure any of the leading positions at the end of the term.

A very active member of anything social; a good dancer; has a happy-go-lucky disposition that is catching many who are near. We wish you luck Wilbur, lots of it!

DAVID WILSON VERNON TREVOR MORROW:

"A youth there was of quiet ways."

First heard of in 1911, in the small mining town of Pioneer, Montana. After spending a few years there he moved to Patricia, Alberta, bringing his parents along. Since then he has moved back and forth for several times but in 1926 mustered enough courage to come as far North as Olds, where he is now a Sophomore at the O. S. A. and showing great prospects for the future. He is a good sport and can hold his own at social events. May Good Luck be with you Vern.

MARY EDNA NELSON :

"She's little, but she's wise,
She's a terror for her size."

This little Two-in-One girl first learned to tease at Perbeck, Alberta, in 1911. Here she received her Public School training, and then went to Huxley for three years of High School. Edna is a very industrious student, especially on Friday and Sunday evenings when "Free Nights" are supposed to prevail. She provides the Dormitory with a great deal of fun and belongs to the "Noisy Four on Second Floor." Edna believes in the motto, "Ditch them before they ditch you." Her ambition is to become a teacher and we all extend our best wishes for her success.

EDWARD CECIL NELSON :

"Anything, Anywhere, Anytime."

Ed upset his first bottle of milk near the town called Ponoka, in 1910. His parents being farmers, sent him to the O. S. A. to learn more of the trade. He is very interested in the course and holds a high position in his class. He has a cheery disposition which has won many friends of both sexes. He greatly enjoys dancing, playing basketball and indoor baseball.

Favorite Pastime : Taking walks on Sunday afternoon and Free Nights.

Favorite Saying : "Come on fellows, let's go!"

O S A MAGAZINE

JOHN CLARENCE NICHOL :

"Say Boys! Did you hear this one?"

John Clarence, made himself known to the world on the third day of April, 1907, at Weyburn, Saskatchewan, and is now very well known at Innisfail, Alberta.

He came to the O. S. A. in 1926, and has distinguished himself in athletics as a sprinter but claims he made better time from the Hall Dorm. to Dining Room. He contemplates an Art Course, as he has a fine sense of all things artistic.

Known to all as "Nick" and well liked by everybody.

Favorite Saying: "You Sow's Ear!"

Favorite Pastime: Instructing the Instructors.

MINNIE MAE OLIVER :

"A smile wherein each mortal reads,
The very sympathy it needs."

This quiet girl was born at Didsbury, Alberta. After taking her Public School training at Rugby, she took one year of High School in Calgary and one in Didsbury, Alberta. From there she came to the O. S. A. last year and is back again to have a taste of Second Year Dorm. life.

Mae is a very industrious, intellectual, student, also a good scout and a true pal. Mae would rather skate on Saturday evenings than attend the College Dances, as she says skating is better sport. We wonder why??

Favorite Saying: "Honeybunch."

HOWARD ALLEN PAINTER :

"Liked best by those who know him best."

Allen first smiled on the world in December, 1910, in Missouri, and is still smiling. He moved to Huxley, Alberta, in 1912, and liked it so well he is still there. Took his first year in 1926 and came out near the top of the class. He is doing very well in his Second Year, making one hundred per cent. in Mathematics, his favorite subject. He is a hard worker, but finds time to skate and visit the Gym., and plays for the famous Hall Dorm. ball team.

Weakness: "Eating candy."

HANS PAULSON :

"Older than most of us but still one of the boys."

First let the inhabitants of Norway know that he was alive in the year 1898. His parents brought him to Canada in 1906, and settled on a farm near Ponoka, where he has resided ever since. Hans came to the O. S. A. with his mind set on making a better farmer of an already good one. He is a likeable chap and has made many friends here. He is a real student when he gets in the mood and takes a great deal of interest in his work; especially Botanical names.

Favorite Pastime: Mixing it with Kenny in the bed.

Favorite Saying: "Oh! Samis."

ALVIN PEARSON :

"Tempt me not from my studies."

This good looking young man of Viking stock, did his broadcasting in 1910, in the Hay Lakes District, where he still resides. Not having had a full Public School course he very wisely decided to get the most education in the least possible time, and therefore came to the O. S. A. An honest, hardworking, studious sort of fellow, who can stand much teasing except when studying. Likes all sorts of sports. Is a member of the unbeaten Hall Dorm. Indoor Baseball team. Very fond of dancing. Gets along famously with the girls and is bothered with a sweet tooth.

Favorite Saying: "Oh ye!"





CARL RICHARD PEDERSON :

"Many are called but few get up."

Made his first racket on October 16, 1907, at Dickson, Alberta, where he still lives. A year ago he came to the O. S. A. to further his education and found it so interesting and profitable that he came back for his Second Year. He takes an active interest in the O. S. A. course, especially Animal Husbandry and Dairying. He will some day convince our instructor that the white cow should have been placed first instead of the black one.

Favorite Expression : "Shall we get up for breakfast Walter?"

Favorite Pastime : Reading Adventure stories.

DAVID PENMAN :

"In him all generous virtues blend."

Dave was first called to lacteal nourishment on April 5th, 1902, in Edinburgh, Scotland. Seeing that the place was too small to carry on his farming operations, he moved with his family to Czar, Alberta, where he has since resided. Feeling his lack of theoretical knowledge, he came to the O. S. A. to take the Second Year course.

Dave is an excellent and industrious student, taking a keen interest in school activities; is Vice-President of the Students' Council, and is also an all-round good sport. In addition to this he is a prominent member of the school orchestra.

Favorite Subjects : Blacksmithing and Ladies.

Favorite Pastime : Entertaining the ladies.

GEORGE THEODORE RASMUSON :

"I only ask that Fortune send

A little more than I shall spend."

George was born in Minnesota in 1910, but as his parents moved him to Wetaskiwin, Alberta, when he was three months old, he has pretty well overcome this handicap. Apart from a slight lisp, he is a perfectly normal specimen. He takes neither himself, nor his studies very seriously, though the same cannot be said of his attitude toward girls. Whether or not one of them will take him seriously, remains to be seen. He is always found where there is something doing for nothing lags when George appears on the scene.

HILDA REGLIN :

"Better be small and shine,

Than to cast a shadow,

It's the song she sings and the smile she wears,

That makes the sunshine everywhere."

Peggy is just that. Born near the Black Sea some few years ago, she came to Canada with her parents and settled near Wetaskiwin, Alberta. Besides being a good student she is a prominent figure in athletics, being Vice-President of the Athletic committee and Captain of the Basketball team. Peggy is putting herself through school and we wish her the best of Good Luck.

Favorite Saying : "Snap out of it."

ALICE BERNADA REHILL :

"She can work, she can play,

And is full of wit and humour."

Bernada was born in Davidson, Saskatchewan, has traveled a great deal since and has spent the last four years of her life in Olds. This dark haired member of class '28, plays a prominent part in all school activities, winning First Prize in Debating last year. She has also debated very skilfully this year. Bernada has a very cheerful disposition which will always win her many friends. She is sure to succeed in whatsoever she undertakes. Good Luck Bernada.

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IRA CLARENCE RHODES

'His face is full of features,
And his shoes are full of feet.'

Ira first gazed upon the world in a little town called Brant, in sunny Southern Alberta, in September, 1910.

Of U. S. A. parentage, of some fame as pioneers, Ira is seeking to maintain the family tradition by enlisting in the school of pioneers in Scientific Agriculture, and has designs on a University course. May he realize his ideal.

Favorite Expression : "How beautiful she is."

Favorite Pastime : Scrapping with Pee Wee.

CHRISTIAN RIIS :

'Of quiet disposition he.'

Chris startled Blackfalds in the year 1909, by his cry for nourishment. He obtained most of his education in that Village, but came to the O. S. A. to be finished.

Chris. is very quiet but has a helping hand for everyone. He stands well in Stock Judging and knows his Dairy Onions. On Saturday afternoons we find him in the Blacksmith Shop. He is a general favorite with all and is sometimes seen with the Fair Sex. He takes an active part in all sports and social activities and is a staunch supporter of the Hall Dorn. Baseball team.

Favorite Occupation : Getting Eddie to bed and keeping him there

MILDRED MARY RITSON :

Mildred was born of English parentage, at Brockseley, near Lacombe, Alberta. Her early years were spent on the farm where she gained her love of all outdoor activities. Her home is in the Town of Lacombe. There she attended school and Business College, previous to coming to the O. S. A. where she is in her Second Year. Besides her parents, Mildred has a sister and brother residing in the Brockseley District. Her eldest brother was killed in the Great War. During holidays her greatest pleasure is "Back to the Farm," a "True love of nature."

Favorite Pastime : Horseback riding, motoring, skating.

Favorite Saying : "Holy Smoke!"

PHILIP J. GRENVILLE ROCK :

"Wearing his wisdom lightly."

First began to consume oxygen in Calgary, in the Year of Grace 1909. While he was still not responsible for his actions, he moved with his parents to Morrin, where they are successfully engaged in raising registered seed. Phillip is the "bright" boy of Class '27," winning the Fifty Dollar Scholarship last year. Phil is well liked by all. He has plenty of ability both in and out of class, as is shown by the fact that he is ably filling the position of Treasurer of the Students' Council this term.

The ladies do not detract him much from his regular routine, but perhaps he is just as well off. Our very best wishes for a successful future go with him.

ERWIN JAMES SABY :

"Cool, unperturbed by stress or hurry—
Inclined to work but not to worry."

Erwin comes to us from the Bawlf district, where he has farmed ever since one bright morning in April, 1910. Wanting to increase his education, he came to the O.S.A. in the Fall of 1926, where he has been a favorite of all fellow students. He is chiefly noted for his ambition to get his money's worth from the course.

Pastime : Drawing weed seeds.

Favorite Saying : "What is worth doing is worth doing well."





ELIZABETH ANNE SHAW :

"Tall, with brown eyes and dark hair,
As a friend, she's all there."

Bessie was born in Penhold, Alberta, in 1911, later moving to Carstairs, where she made her home. She has spent some time as a "Hello Girl." Being on the House Committee, she knows when to tell the rest of us to put out our lights. She was Vice-President of the Class, a good sport, liked by everyone, fond of dancing and studies? ?

Often heard to say "Say, kid, have you got your "Math" done?"
Favorite Pastime: Walking with——.

HOWARD K. SMITH :

"Do you think I am as big a fool as I act?"

Born in Whiteman, Nebraska, in 1911, leaving the States in his early youth, coming to Eckville, Alberta, where he still resides. We now find Howard enrolled at the O. S. A. He is one of the younger members of the class, but not the most serious. Boxing is Howard's specialty at which he is not a dangerous opponent. He takes a great interest in the social activities of the school. We hope that his two years of College life will enlighten him enough to take the Matric. course.

GEORGE I. STOKES :

"O, why should life all labor be?"

Born in Birmingham, England, he came to Canada three years ago, and is now the sole survivor of the first batch of "Hoadley Boys" to come to the O. S. A.

Of artistic and musical tendencies, he will be remembered chiefly by his production of Show Cards, Solos at the lits, and his "Quartette." Through his unfortunate illness last year, we now see him finishing the Second Year course. We shall remember George as a man of several parts.

Favorite Saying : "Got anything for supper, Fergie?"

ROBERT STONE :

"Comrades, leave me here a little, while yet 'tis early morn."

If our hero has occasionally overlooked his breakfast it has been only because he realizes the relative value of sleep in a successful O. S. A. career. Bob was born—yes—in 1909, near the town of Alix, Alberta. He managed to invade the O. S. A. last year and now we know why Alix was reluctant to let him escape. He is an ardent, hard-working, student and stands well in his class. He takes an active part in all sports, especially boxing. Although much in demand everywhere for his unfailing good humor, and his genial temperament, he has, nevertheless, acquired a sufficient knowledge of Agriculture to ensure his success.

ARNOLD STRACHOTA :

"Conspicuous for mirth and laughter,
The ladies first—and ladies after."

One fine November day in 1910, a big noise was heard in the vicinity of Killam, Alberta. After an investigation it was found to be Arnold. His family is well known to O. S. A.-ites of recent years, and following their good example, Arnold gravitated to the O. S. A. in 1926. Here he has contributed not a little to the life of the school. Prompted by the valuable suggestions received in his First Year, and with a desire to add a few frills to his education, he returned to the O. S. A. for further exposure to the light of Scientific Agriculture. He is a lover of Baseball (indoor and outdoor), and twirls a wicked ball at the batsman.

Favorite Pastime : Contributing to the funds of the Students' Council.

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EMILY BELLE TALLMAN :

"The things are few,
She would not do
In friendship's name."

Emily is fond of dosing the old rubber glove with hypodermics. Why? She is planning to train as a Nurse when she leaves the O. S. A. She says she is a Canadian, yet she was born in Nebraska, so is an American, perforce but whether Canadian or American, she seems to us,

"A comrade not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food."

Emily does not live in residence but is frequently seen at the social gatherings in the gym. May she have a "Hart" to care for her patients kindly!

HELEN THOMPSON :

"So, in Life's wider garden,
Are buds of promise, too—
Beyond our reach to gather,
But not beyond our view."

"Nellie" came to us as a Two-in-One at Christmas time, having spent the Fall term at Guelph, Ontario. She has been a great addition to the musical talent of the school because of her ability to play and sing, also her willingness to help others. She claims she is Canadian but we know she is of English ancestry for her "Well rather," gives her away. From her early experiences we gathered she was a teacher of the Rural youth and her main ambition is to learn all there is to know and thus be able to teach others. We feel sure she will be a credit to the O. S. A. at 'Varsity.

HAROLD DURWARD UPHAM :

"——and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew."

First let out a healthy yell at Boicourt, Kansas, in 1909. He later moved to Olds, in 1910, where he has since lived. He is a very quiet boy, not going in for sports. He likes dancing and we always see him on his toes on Wednesdays and Saturdays. His greatest ambition is to be a model farmer.

Favorite Pastime : Looking at girls.

Favorite Saying : "By Gosh, I wish I wasn't so shy."

BENJAMIN CARMAN VAN KLEECK :

'My life is one demm'd, horrid grind.'

Was born in Hastings County, Ontario. While he was still very young he packed his grips and came West, bringing his parents with him. After moving around a few times he finally settled at Stettler, Alberta, and decided to be a farmer. However, his knowledge of farming was not quite complete, so he finally drifted to the O. S. A. where we now find him, as a Sophomore. Bennie is a good sport and a good dancer (when the notion strikes him).

Pet Aversion : Botany.

JAMES ARTHUR WALKER :

"Earnest at work, earnest at pleasure,
To some fond heart he'll be a treasure."

The winds howled but not alone on December, 1909, in the Town of Penhold, Alberta, where Jim has made his home ever since. Jim is an oatmeal savage by birth but is doing his best to become civilized. He is a studious type of individual at times, and objects to singing during study hour. (Ask Geoff.) He takes a keen interest in sports of all kinds and is a member of the Hall Dorm. Baseball team. The Second Year class join in wishing Jim the best of success.

Weakness : Getting Clarence to bed.





JAMES BRUCE WATT :-

"A six-footer, but that's not all."

This quiet, reserved student is, as far as we can tell, a blend of English, Scotch and Irish, but however, is a true native of this country, having been born at Nanton, Alberta.

Having the above qualities, we have no difficulty in seeing why he has a distinct personality. After living at Brant, since '21, we find him in the Second Year class with serious designs upon the Matric. Class next year. His mind at present appears to be rather vague as to his future career, but we wish him luck.

Chief Ambition : To kick Huse out of his room.

JAMES FINDLEY WILKIE :

"His stature manly, bold and tall."

Ate his first bowl of mush on May 10, 1908, in Scotland but overcame this habit at an early age by moving to Brooks, Alberta. He is quite an authority on irrigation and some day we shall probably find him telling Mr. Eisenhower all about it. Wishing to get a wider knowledge of farming we find him taking his Second Year at the O.S.A. His chief difficulty is to avoid Mr. Malyon's eye in class.

Weakness: Landladies' daughters.

Favorite Subject : Oral Composition.

Motto : "The night for love, the day for duty."

EDITH JOSEPHINE WILSON :

"Impulsive, jolly, sensible and true,
She always paddles her own canoe."

"Jo" was born at Creston, B.C., where she spent the first fourteen years of her abbreviated childhood. Moving to Sunny Alberta, she made her home at Claresholm for two years, where she received some High School education and her First Year of College. She is quite popular with both sexes, and she fills the position of catcher on the Indoor Baseball team very efficiently.

Favorite Pastime : Visiting during Study Hour and after 10:30.

Favorite Expression : "For crying in the moonlight!"

Weakness : English boys.

Future : A mystery.

EVERETT WINKLER :

"They say best men are moulded out of faults;
And for the most, become much more than better,
For being a little bad."

First blew his horn in 1907, in Dell Rapids, South Dakota. Later he moved to Milo, Alberta, and he liked it so well that he has stayed there ever since. Wishing to broaden his views on farming, we find him taking his Second Year course at the O. S. A. He does his best work in Mechanical Drawing, (where he likes to give Mr. Holton a few pointers on straight lines).

Favorite Sport : Boxing.

Favorite Pastime : Missing Breakfast.

WILLIAM GEOFFERY WOOSTER :

"He may be here, he may be there;
But if its work—you know where."

Born in London, England, eighteen years ago, Geoffery came to Canada and located with his uncle at Namaka.

In 1927, he entered the Second Year Class as a Two-in-One and was a well known figure in the classroom—at times. In February, 1928, the lure of other pursuits prevailed and he departed without completing his course.

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"B" Division, 2nd Year Men, Livestock Judging.

The Third Year Class

LET us begin by being frank. In this autobiographical sketch of the Third Year Class, we do not intend to beat about the bush and strive to create an impression of letting our virtues slip accidentally. We do not suffer from that common malady, false modesty, so we feel free to tell what we consider to be the truth about ourselves.

We claim to be the most distinctive class that has ever graced the halls of the O.S.A. We base our claim, necessarily, on what we have heard of our predecessors. As far as we can learn they were students of integrity, honour, and ambition. They were under the impression that the Departmental Examinations in the spring would be hard; that time was scarce and that to make the grade would require honest, hard work. As a result, they were addicted to that brain-wearying, nerve-wrecking vice, home study.

But we are different. We take life as it comes; we have no worries at present—no fears for the future. We realize that to make headway in Geometry and Algebra requires a great deal of concentrated effort, but we hold that a thorough study of freshettes is essential to a well rounded education, and we divide our time accordingly. We believe in taking things calmly, one at a time, in their proper order. We take an active part in all sport activities, dances, and other social functions, and study if we have any time left. Our motto is "Ready for Anything; Prepared for Nothing."

We expect to be remembered at the O.S.A. for years to come, by our marks—the ones in the plaster of the Matric. class room and the Gymn.—and for ourselves.

In passing, let us say we are satisfied that the course is well worth while. We think it is well planned and admirably handled by our two instructors. We have, however, one criticism to make. We think the hours are too long—for the instructors. The long

waits they have in the mornings, before we come, must be very tedious.

As to our future, after we leave the O.S.A., who can tell? We have great possibilities, if opportunity but presents herself, and there is little doubt that we will some day make the world sit up and take notice. We can, of course, make no prediction as to our future field of operation, but if we were to hazard a guess, we would say, probably Chicago.

L. B.

BASKETBALL AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 45)

in the open again, and everything started afresh. Fink and Malyon wrestled to a draw this time. When the referee stopped it, Malyon was on Fink's back and Fink was cantering west with the ball. Then the nut with the whistle gave Cliff two free shots in lieu of the conduct displayed by the other two. Well, we had decided way back that he had no brains anyway, and as a matter of fact, he would have interfered with the game quite a bit, only the boys around the ringside were onto his tricks and drowned out his whistle.

As far as the score goes, we couldn't keep track of the score to save our lives. In fact, we didn't know just what to count. We heard somebody say that the Superiors won, but that the Staff were morally superior. However, we picked winners according to our own deas. We gave MacKenzie first for floor work, standing and sitting broad jump, and general acrobatics. Malyon first for wrestling, Jack Paxton first for tricks, and last, but not least, Charley Yauch for air work.

Of course George Thurston and several others did some very good work, but who can't throw a ball through a hoop? And as far as finding out what Basketball is, we decided long ago, at the first of the game, that it isn't a game at all, but simply a medley of old time games harmoniously blended into one. —By a special correspondent to the "Chinook."



The Third Year Class.



THE TROPHIES.

Social Activities

"Schooldays come and pass away,
But memories always linger."

TO the old student this resume of the term "Social Activities," will bring once more to mind the good old times spent at the O.S.A. To the new student, this article will give some idea of what the O.S.A. provides in the way of social entertainments. This may seem a minor part in the life of a student at school, but it must be realized by everyone that life at any institution would be exceedingly dull if no entertainments were provided, especially with so many students far away from home and undoubtedly at times suffering from homesickness. There is no better cure from the aforementioned malady than getting together in a social way, each one helping the other and creating that great O.S.A. spirit of comradeship and friendship between student boys and girls. This is what has made the Alumni Union, what it is today, the backbone of the Olds School of Agriculture.

To the reader who is not acquainted with the different classes into which the school is divided, it might be as well to mention that the beginners taking their first year are termed "First Year's"; the second year students, the "Second Year's"; and the third year or matriculation class of men and women, as the "Third Year's."

The "Third Year's" were in Olds about a month before the rest of the student body and were able to welcome the boys who arrived from England, known as the "Special Class" and as a way of introduction, gave a small reception in part of the old Assembly Hall, which has since been made into two classrooms, owing to the big gymnasium in the new dormitory. There games, dancing and refreshments were enjoyed by all.

After the arrival of the rest of the student body, the Staff gave their annual reception

on the first Friday of the opening term. This annual event is something to be looked forward to as there is always something very original on the programme. This year, some very odd stunts were put on, ending in contests between the various groups. There was a great deal of noise, but needless to say the Jazz Band won the prize. After refreshments, always a very important part of the programme, dancing ended the evening. In this way the freshmen and freshettes were introduced into the social life of the school.

The following week the "Second" and Third Year's" combined and gave a reception to the Staff and "First Year's." This consisted of a big dance which was very much enjoyed by all. Not to be outdone, the "Freshies" gave a return dance the next week, of equal splendour. From then on, the numerous Committees of the school, elected in each case by the student body, took charge of these social entertainments. The Literary, Social and Athletic Societies gave dances, etc., in turn. The Literary Society also holds meetings each Friday after school hours, when students display their talents, and the famous "Chinook," the O.S.A. weekly paper is read, full of sense, jokes and witticisms.

Saturday is the day when the real social event of the week takes place. Sometimes a lecture by a well known personage, followed by refreshments and dancing, sometimes a straight dance. But when the bell rings the midnight hour and the "Home Sweet Home" waltz has been played, a jolly bunch of boys and girls trip back to their respective rooms, ready to start the week afresh on the morrow.

The night before breaking up for the Christmas holidays, the great Christmas Tree Concert was held. The hall decorated from

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top to bottom with spruce boughs and colored festoons, centered by the huge Christmas tree reaching up to the roof, decorated with shining lights, other decorations, and just laden with presents, was wonderful to behold. Before Santa's arrival the "Special Class" put on a short play entitled "A Christmas Carol." This glorious old tale by Dickens, so in harmony with all the other Christmas festivities then in progress, was exceedingly well done and very much enjoyed by everyone present. After the curtain had gone down for the last time, a merry jingling of bells was heard and Santa Claus came dashing in on his sled, drawn by an exceedingly good imitation of a reindeer. After having given out all the presents, he made his exit 'midst a rain of peanuts, apples and other refreshments that were being distributed by the basketful. The music struck up and around the tree the students danced right up into the wee sma' hours of the morning. Many students left for home right after the dance and others followed them to the train where they were given a hearty send-off.

Coming back from the vacation, the students were greeted by the big banquet and dance given by the Alumni Association. Graduates of years gone by mingled with those about to graduate and all seemed infected by the gaiety, and friendliness which the O.S.A. holds for all. It also marked the official opening of the New Dormitory, crowds being there to see this done, including Premier Brownlee of Alberta.

Since then a number of smaller dances have been held. Again in February the Library Association gave a big dance to raise funds for the Library. This dance was another great success and enjoyed by everyone.

To vary the Saturday nights, the Literary Committee put up a show of magic tricks which was starred by one of the boy students. The tricks were very well done and had most of us guessing. This feature was followed by refreshments and a dance, and proved a most unusual affair.

Another time, an illustrated lecture was given on "Evolution" by Prof. Ottewell of the University of Alberta. Mention must also be made of a most interesting lecture on the "League of Nations," by Col. Carnegie, father of one of the British boys.

With so much snow this winter, sleigh-riding proved a real social event. The tinkling of bells, the laughter, the songs, the swift rushing through the night air, and then home to hot coffee, followed by dancing—yes, it has proved to be a very popular pastime.

Just before this article went to press, the boys of the Dormitory gave a big dance which was given the novel name of "The O.S.A. Round-up." The famous "Varsity-Five Orchestra," playing within a corral, and cowboy decorations all around, undoubtedly helped to make the dance what it was, the biggest hit of the year.

There are also other dances, lectures, etc., planned for the rest of the term. We certainly ought not to have a single dull moment to ourselves. So to all newcomers, it may be truthfully said, that right to the very end of the term, the O.S.A. keeps up its high standard of activities.

E.W. and E.W.

Malyn: "What is the best way of making money with chickens?"

Raymond Tapp: "Start a hat shop."

* * *

First Year Boy: "May I kiss you?"

Second Year Girl: "Heavens; another amateur."

* * *

Barber: "Wet or dry?"

Addeman: "Cut my hair, never mind my politics."

* * *

A student: "Emily talks a great deal, doesn't she?"

McAllister: "Yes, she was vaccinated with a phonograph needle."



MEAL SERVING.



Some 2nd Year Hats.

Transportation in the Development of the Dominion

By SIR HENRY THORNTON, K.B.E.
(President Canadian National Railways.)

THAT the development of the Dominion of Canada has been governed by the development of transportation facilities within her borders is an undisputed fact. When the era of transportation in the Dominion opened, Canada consisted in the main of a section of farming territory, settled by a few pioneers, and surrounded by a wilderness in which Indians and wild animals abounded. Settlement had not spread far beyond the banks of the rivers, the canoe routes, which were then the chief sources of transportation, for the overland routes, were arduous at their best. The fertile prairies to the west, the metal areas of Northern Ontario and Quebec were unknown and there was but a promise of the Dominion which later developed as the steel rails were forced further and further into a wilderness of forest and across the great chain of mountains which lay between what is now Western Canada and the Pacific coast area.

With the building of railways came the consummation of what was at times termed a wild dream; the Confederation of Upper and Lower Canada, British Columbia, and all the territory that lay between, into the Dominion of Canada as it now stands. Confederation became possible and its continuance is possible only because of the transportation facilities provided by the railways, bringing the people of all parts of this scattered territory within reach of one another and within reach of the markets for all they produce or manufacture.

The earlier developments which followed the construction of railway lines between these scattered units of population in Canada are now history. The transportation of

settlers and their effects to the Great Western Plains was a movement which brought about the settlement of great areas of arable land, now producing the finest cereals in the world. And as the settlers moved on in advance of the then existing lines of transportation and communication, so it became necessary that in the interest of the Dominion at large, extension of transportation facilities should be made in order to provide them with means whereby they might market the products of their farms. So there grew up the network of railway lines, in both Eastern and Western Canada, now comprised within the Canadian National Railways, with its feeders serving all parts of the Dominion and connecting with the main trunk lines which stretch from the ports of the Atlantic to those on the Pacific coast, touching en route every large city and provincial capital in the nine provinces.

In Canada the basic industries are considered to be agriculture, lumbering, fishing, and mining, and in the development of all these the Canadian National System has played an important part. In the case of agriculture, the building of railway lines was necessary not only that the intending settler might be carried to within reasonable distance of good arable land which he might bring under the plough, but also that he might be able to send his products to market with a minimum of delay and transportation cost. The activities of the system have gone further than this, and by means of educational campaigns in other countries, the Company has placed the advantages of Canada before those who were seeking new countries in which to make their homes. Nor has it been necessary, in doing this, to employ

any subterfuge. The facts concerning the advantages of Canada for the agricultural worker have been sufficient, when placed before the intending emigrant, to show him that in this Dominion was a place where he could expect to find conditions which would enable him to establish himself and his family and build up a home for them in a new country.

The Canadian National Railways, with a great portion of its mileage traversing the lumbering districts of both East and West, has also played an important part in the development of this industry. Before the advent of the railways through this territory, the movement of lumber was done to a large extent by means of floating the logs in rafts on the rivers. While that practice is still followed where feasible, the development of railway transportation has made it possible for the lumbermen to continue at work in certain areas and to open new areas, transporting the logs to his mills over the railways when the cost of getting them to water routes would have been prohibitive. In the distribution of his finished product, lumber, the Canadian National System has also played an important part. Whether the lumber was to be shipped to another part of Canada or to be exported, the building of railway lines within reach of his mills, meant that the lumberman could dispose of his product advantageously and as a result the industry grew, taking a more important place in the business of the Dominion year by year.

The development of mining within Canada was dependent, perhaps to a greater extent than any of the other industries, on the question of transportation. In each case in the Dominion, where new fields have been developed, such development has taken place almost simultaneously with the provision of railway facilities to such fields, allowing the miner to reach there with his machinery and also providing him with means of sending his minerals out to the markets for them. In many cases, as in the case of the Cobalt field, the discovery was directly attributable to the building of railway lines through the area,

for here, according to the authentic history, the discovery of precious metals which started the famous Cobalt rush was made.

In the development of Canada's coal resources, the railways have played an equally prominent part. The vast coal fields of the province of Alberta, for instance, could not be worked for anything more than strictly local use, were it not for the railway service which is provided; in many cases solely by the lines of the Canadian National system.

The development of the fishing industry within Canada and the bearing of railway transportation on this subject, is perhaps best shown by the development of the Prince Rupert halibut fisheries. Before the advent of railway express service, giving rapid distribution of the product to all parts of the continent, Prince Rupert's halibut fisheries were small compared to their present importance. Since the operation of the Canadian National lines into this port, however, and the establishment of a rapid express fish service, this product of the Pacific ocean comes to the larger cities of Eastern Canada and the Eastern United States, in as fresh condition as when it leaves the boats. And this development has had the natural effect of building up a demand for Prince Rupert halibut and other fish which has led to greatly increasing the size of the fishing fleet working out of this port.

To deal briefly with the manufacturing industries and their dependence upon railway facilities for their development, it would seem obvious that the manufacturer in either Eastern or Western Canada, could not hope to develop either his home or foreign markets had he not the benefit of rapid transportation provided for him by the railways. Today each railway centre is a distributing point for the products of factories located in all parts of the world, and as railway transportation in the Dominion has superseded the dog team, the canoe brigade and the Indian travois as a means of transportation, so has the industrial life of the Dominion progressed and developed, and from all indica-

(Continued on page 125)



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We extend congratulations to the Class of '28 and greetings to all graduates of the O.S.A.

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The NOR' WEST FARMER

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THE conditions of the grain growers in Western Canada to-day have been immeasurably improved through their own co-ordinated efforts. Present day and future generations of farmers will not suffer the wrongs imposed upon the pioneers because the power of the grain trade has been curtailed by the activities of the great farmers' organization—the Wheat Pool.

The Canadian Wheat Pool is the largest wheat handling organization in the world to-day. Its power is exercised to correct abuses. It is organized on a truly co-operative non-profit basis. It saves its membership an aggregate sum running into millions of dollars annually. Every farm home in Western Canada is afforded a measure of protection by the Wheat Pool.

It is important that oncoming generations of farmers should study the history of grain handling in Western Canada and should realize the progress made and the wrongs righted by the operations of the Wheat Pool.

By standing shoulder to shoulder future generations of farmers can assure the continued prosperity of agriculture in Alberta.

The Alberta Co-Operative Wheat Producers Limited The Alberta Wheat Pool

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BACON**

**P. BURNS PRODUCTS
PRIDE OF THE PLAINS**

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Wholesome Meat Products
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Pioneer Canadian Packers Whose
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Foodstuffs and Dependable Service

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HEAD OFFICE, - CALGARY

Packing Plants at Calgary, Vancouver, Edmonton, Prince Albert,
Regina and Winnipeg

O.S.A. Experimental Union

By TOM SIGURDSON, President.

LESS than twenty years ago the annual wheat production of the Province of Alberta was within the ten million bushel mark. During the year 1927 one hundred and seventy million bushels of wheat were produced in this fair Province. Production in other fields of agriculture, also, has been greatly increased during the past few years, but not in the same proportion as that of wheat. This is a remarkable expansion in production in a comparatively short period of time. One wonders if experimental and research work relating to improved varieties and strains of seed, and to cultural methods, is keeping pace with this rapid development.

A great deal of research work is being carried on by experimental farms under the direction of Provincial and Federal authorities. Private individuals located in various parts of the country are also engaged in research work on a more or less extensive scale. One can scarcely realize the beneficial results to a new country such as ours, of this invaluable work. As a result we do not appreciate it to the extent that we should. If this important work were not being continually carried on, our agricultural products would be very inferior, both in quality and quantity.

Nevertheless, in addition to all the good work which is being carried on at the present time, there is still a wonderful opportunity in store for the members of the Experimental Union to enter into some phase of agricultural experimental work, and I hope that the time is not far distant when the members of this organization will play an important part in developing improved strains and varieties of seed, and in advancing new and improved ideas in cultural methods. These two factors play an important part in reducing the cost of production.

It has been stated and proven in actual practice that the cost of producing a bushel of wheat on summerfallow land yielding 20 bushels to the acre is approximately \$1.05, whereas on summerfallowed land that yields 40 bushels to the acre, the cost per bushel is reduced to 60 cents. These figures very definitely indicate the importance of obtaining high yielding varieties, and of applying the best known cultural methods.

During the past few years the Experimental Union has been developing along sane lines, and its members have been doing a considerable amount of experimental work. Thousands of samples of seeds of various kinds are distributed among the members annually. In the future it is the intention of the executive to ask for a report of the results obtained from the samples of seed sent out. It is hoped that by so doing, there will be, in the near future, a mass of valuable information available that will be most beneficial to agriculturists in the Province of Alberta.

The Seed Fair, which is held at the time of the semi-annual reunion at the beginning of each year has become a marked success. This year's Fair was not as large as far as the number of exhibits is concerned, as some of the preceeding ones, but the quality of the exhibits ranked high. It was stated by one of the judges that some of the exhibits would have made a creditable showing at the Chicago International Hay and Grain Show.

The hopes and aims of the Experimental Union are to develop agriculture in the Province of Alberta to a much higher state of efficiency than that which exists at the present time, and since agriculture is recognized as the basic industry of Alberta, this should help to improve and to make for a better Canadian citizenship.

Future of Class '28

ON this particular day I called for my mail at the school post office, not really expecting a letter, but at least hoping for one. It was, however, with a slight surprise that I found a large, travel-worn envelope awaiting me. The postmark was obliterated and the stamp was a strange one. As soon as I reached my room I opened the letter, and, looking first at the place from which it had been written and second at whom it was from, I found it had been written at Shanghai, on January 7th, 1934, by Mr. K. MacKenzie.

After wishing me the best of health and humor, he proceeded to tell me that he had been for the last two years travelling around the world, engaged in the worth-while pastime of renewing acquaintances with Class

'28 of the old O.S.A. I will now give you an extract of his letter:—

“Pat Garrow, was in the Supreme Court of China defending himself against a bigamy charge, and Jack Kearns, I found in the Ponoka Asylum (as orderly). Neva Daly was teaching Dairying to the Himalayns and her elose friend, Bessie Shaw, was in Southern Alberta, as missionary to the natives. At the other end of the Province, I found Lyall Alcock quietly settled on a brush farm, milking cows for a living. It gave me great pleasure to find Gordon Ferguson leading the Symphony Sixty in New York. Russell Large, has satisfied a much-needed want in so far as he is conducting a home for feeble minded graduates of the

(Continued on page 84)



THE GYMNASIUM.

Foot- and Root-Rots of Wheat in Alberta

By DR. G. B. SANFORD

(Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, University of Alberta.)

FROM an extensive survey which I made in Alberta during the 1927 harvest season, root-rots were, without doubt, found to be the most important plant disease affecting wheat. The loss in Alberta, last season, due to root-rot diseases, is roughly placed at 7,000,000 bushels. This is a conservative estimate and is based on the visible loss, that is on the percentage of dead, partly dead, or stunted plants found. However, it is gratifying that in spite of this loss, Alberta had an excellent yield. Nevertheless, this loss deducted from the net profit of production must be of great concern to the producer.

Root-rots are not confined to Alberta alone, but are found throughout the grain growing areas of the three prairie provinces, although varying much in severity, this depending on many conditions which are not well known at present.

A few years ago root-rots were scarcely heard of. This is partly because very little was known about them, and partly because the soil condition was often thought to be responsible for the unhealthy state of the plants and for the poor yields. Another reason is that root-rots appear to be increasing with the cultivation of our land, and particularly with continuous cropping to wheat.

The three principle foot- and root-rots are caused by very tiny molds, commonly spoken of as fungi, and as each one is different from the other in appearance and its effect on the plant, the more definite names of *Ophiobolus*, *Helminthosporium* and *Fusarium*, are used for each. As the name suggests, the damage to the plant is brought about by the root and basal parts being invaded by the fungus, in its quest for food. Very frequently all three fungi may be on the same plant at once, and it is difficult to

tell which is causing most of the damage. All three fungi attack the roots, but the *Helminthosporium* and *Ophiobolus* fungi also attack the lower part of the stalk. The latter in the presence of sufficient moisture produces a distinct black coloration on the portion below the ground, while in the case of the former these parts are browned. In the field, the presence of the take-all disease (caused by *Ophiobolus*) is indicated by bleached plants, the heads of which, are empty, or contain only shrunken grain. This condition is the result of the sudden destruction of the root system and basal parts, after the plant has headed. Patches of stunted, or dead plants are often found in fields badly infested with the take-all disease. Most of the loss in Alberta last year, was caused by the take-all disease. It was also found that the severity and distribution of this disease under the conditions which existed last year, were largely confined to the black soil areas of the province. However, this black soil condition is one which we would not wish to change, even if we could.

These root-rotting fungi are able to live in the soil from year to year, and get their food from the roots of native grasses, wheat, barley and rye, decaying remains of plants, such as stubble and other vegetable matter. It is very probable that these fungi were present long before the plow disturbed the pasture of the buffalo. However, our present problem is to learn more about these diseases, and the fungi which cause them, so that methods of practical control can be obtained. What is known about these root-rots and the habits of the fungi concerned, has been discovered within the past few years. We know that *Helminthosporium* and *Fusarium* produce many spores (seed) and that these

with bits of the fungus itself may be blown in the drifting soil from place to place, and by the winds, often to great heights, and therefore it becomes extremely difficult to rid the soil and keep it free from the fungi. Another difficulty is that much of the seed sown may have either or both the *Helminthosporium* and *Fusarium* fungi actually living within the kernel, so that if all the seed borne spores are killed, by surface treatment, there still remain the internally carried fungi, which may infest the soil, and also attack the developing seedling. Whether the seedling is attacked, of course, depends on whether the soil is sufficiently warm and moist. Finally, if there were no spores or fungus in, or on, the seed, the plant might still be attacked by the fungus which is living in the soil, at some stage in its growth. With this in view, seed treatment may tend to reduce the amount of seedling infection, but it cannot be expected to control the attack from the soil borne fungus. Fortunately the *Ophiobolus* fungus (causing the take-all foot-rot) is not carried by the seed, so that grain from fields infested with this disease, may be safely used for seed, providing it is otherwise suitable.

Ordinary sanitary practices should help to control the foot and root-rot diseases, but just how successful this alone would be to check these diseases cannot be judged at this time, and very little information is available regarding the influence of special methods of cropping on their development. Experiments for this purpose were begun last year, being carried on co-operatively between the Dominion Plant Pathological Service and the Dominion Experimental Farms.

As a general suggestion it is advisable to avoid continuous cropping of wheat, rye and barley, as all three root-rotting fungi live on these crops. Oats and non-grass crops are not attacked by *Ophiobolus* and *Helminthosporium*, and should be used in any rotation to reduce the amount of these fungi in the soil. Summer fallow is also helpful in reducing losses from the take-all disease.

Very little work has been done toward obtaining varieties resistant to any of these diseases, and what success is possible must be determined by further investigation.

From this short account, it is obvious that the foot- and root-rot diseases are a limiting factor in profitable wheat production in Alberta.

Year '29

"There is no Chance, no Destiny, no Fate,
But Fortune smiles on those who work and wait."

"GOOD Morning. So you are starting in on your college career. Well, don't get too serious about it and don't let the work get ahead of you. You know how it is on the farm, if you get behind with the spring work, you never seem to catch up all season, for the weeds seem to grow faster than you can destroy them."

So the principal addressed a young freshman of yesterday. To-day he walks out after completing his first year.

The term has seemed so short and there has been so much to learn that it is almost like "coming in"—"going out" all in one

breath. And yet a vast change has taken place in us.

We, of the first year, had little or no preparatory school training; such words as Laboratory and Carbohydrate and Mechanical Advantage had little meaning, if any. Organized sports were something new to us, for any running we had done was to keep up with the dog, or to head off the pigs or cattle.

We have been indeed honored by being the first class to have the privilege of using the new building with its dormitories, dining-room and gymnasium. We hope that we have shown our appreciation.

(Continued on page 82)

"Where Shall I Invest My Money"

By A. C. FRASER,
(General Manager, Loughheed & Taylor, Ltd.)

IT is said of the ailments of man that what is one man's meat is another man's poison, and to some extent this applies in the matter of investing money. What may properly be considered a safe and prudent investment for one person may be a very unwise investment for another. The widow without business experience and solely dependent for her own living and the living of dependents upon the income of money left her, must invest her money in securities which are sound beyond peradventure. The aged man, with or without dependents and who has earned his competency, may not venture into speculative fields as he once did. Certain classes of professional men not actively in touch with current business affairs must be more cautious than the man in active business. The trustee for funds of estates must so select his investments that the finger of criticism may never be pointed at him, and the novice in the investment field must be careful to lay his foundations well. On the other hand, the man who is the complete master of a business or professional practice who is in the prime of life and who is engaged in the building up not only of a competency for himself but who is taking his full share in the development of his community and his country, is justified in entering a broader field of finance and varying his investments with profit to himself and with advantage to the industrial life of the country.

In this Western country, Bond and Stock investments were very little indulged in prior to 1915, when the Dominion Government launched its nation wide campaign for funds with which to prosecute the war. Since that time the Westerner has been rapidly extending his interest in such investments and has broadened out into the in-

dustrial field with very excellent results to himself and to the industrial life of the community. The farmer has come to realize that there is another side to agriculture than the mere raising of grain and live stock. Hence, he has been investing his money in the grain and milling companies and in the packing concerns, as well as in securities of the transportation companies.

The Financier recognizes that the natural resources of the country, numerous as they are, are of no value without development and recognizing the dependence of industry on agriculture and agriculture on industry has been devoting his talents and his means to the promoting of industrial development. The tradesman and professional man realizing that his success depends upon the prosperity of both these elements, has been investing his money in securities issued for the promotion of industry.

The business of financing industrial projects and the distribution of the securities issued for the purpose of such development has become a great and highly specialized business. The Bond houses, or Investment Bankers as they are called, distinct from Commercial Bankers, employ the services of experts in various lines of industry. They employ the services of competent valuers to determine the value of assets, of skilled accountants to investigate accounts, of industrial engineers to investigate the methods of operation and of trained economists and statisticians to determine the fundamental soundness of the various projects offered to the public. In other words, the securities issued by a responsible Canadian Investment Banking House have been subjected to the most rigid investigation by scientific and practical men competent to make such an

investigation and have received the seal of approval of financiers of experience and sound judgment.

Now we come to the man who invests his money in these projects. What must he look for? First, I would say he should know who is sponsoring the issue. Is the Issuing House a firm of Investment Bankers of good repute? Secondly, is the industry one with proper place in the industrial life of the nation? If it is a new enterprise, has it justification for its creation? Has it good markets? Has it good Directors and competent management and does it promise to earn sufficient to take care of the securities issued? If the project represents the refinancing or enlargement of an existing industry, has the history of the industry been good? Has its management been competent? Has its earnings been adequate and are they adequate to take care of their new obligations? The next thing with which an investor should concern himself is the marketability of the securities. The Issuing House largely determines this and the meaning of the term "marketability" is simply this: If I buy this security and I need to realize upon it in six months or a year, am I likely to have any difficulty in reselling? Or, is it a security upon which my Banker would lend me money if I need a short term accommodation? and, last of all, the rate of return which the security yields. I place the rate in last place as, after all, an investor's first concern is the safeness of his investment and his ability to realize when necessary. If the rate of interest is not to his liking in one such investment he can find it in another without doubt.

How do you start buying Bonds? Opinions vary, but my own advice to investors has been this. Lay your foundation with Government Bonds (and I make no distinction between Dominion and Provincial). The returns on these are small but they are an excellent foundation. Then venture next into good Municipal Securities, that is, the securities issued by one or the other of the cities. These will yield higher rates of in-

terest. They are desirable securities and always readily marketed. Then go into Industrial Bonds sponsored by good houses and then into Industrial Preferred Stock preferably with a common stock bonus if such is offered. What percentage of each security should you hold? Some people lay down a fixed rule on this. Personally, I feel as I have said at the outset that what suits one man does not suit another and you should consult your Investment Banker as frankly about your investments as you would consult your doctor or your lawyer. If you are not in a city and able to get into direct touch with a good investment banking house, take the advice of your local banker who is generally well informed or who is in a position at least to get reliable information for you, or else write frankly to your investment house and they will advise you quite as frankly by letter or by sending a responsible representative to you.

What should you avoid in making investments? Most of all you should avoid the itinerant salesman, the high pressure stock salesman whose first concern too often is to get your money solely for the purpose of getting his own fat commission out of it and without regard to the fundamental soundness of the security offered. Avoid investing in patent devices newly created and do not be hurried into parting with your money at any time.

YEAR '29

(Continued from page 80)

In numbers we exceeded the enrollment of any previous year. We are not selfish however and hope that each new class will be larger than the one which preceded it.

The term was marred by the death of Alton Marlow, one of our most promising members.

And now we are "going out." When we get back to our community may our attitude be such that each and every one of us will be a living advertisement for the O.S.A. Be a booster.

M.W.M.

Life in the Boys' Dormitory

THERE is a loud clanging noise worse than fifty alarm clocks! Sweet dreams are rudely disturbed and about a hundred sleepy heads appear from beneath the quilts. Then a stampede for the wash-room. Some with tousled hair, some with drowsy eyes and some still in the land of dreams. They all assemble in the steaming wash-room to perform their morning dip, or wait their turn.

But, no sooner has the last echo of that giant alarm clock stopped ringing in your ears than there it goes again. There is another stampede to get the eggs and jam; some minus collars, some minus ties, and some minus both. But whatever the stage of assembling our raiment, we get there somehow. After following our Instructor in morning devotion, we fall to and demolish the cornflakes and toast in record time. At the tinkling of the matron's bell, we retreat to our rooms, there to become chambermaids for fifteen minutes, sweeping floors, making beds, and making a general clean-up of our digs for the janitor's inspection. By this time we are ready to sort out our books and proceed to classes.

At mid-day, the same assembly gathers for lunch. The same in reality but a slight difference in appearance and spirit. After about ten score well developed appetites have been satisfied, we retire to our rooms, there to have a smoke and chat with our neighbor before that over-grown alarm clock reminds us that it is time to be on duty.

On the toll of six bells, we toddle down the stairs once more for dinner. This is the most important function of the day. We all put on a clean collar, brush our hair and appear quite civilized. If it is Thursday evening, we all gather around the bulletin board about an hour before dinner to find the number of our new table and incident-

ally what members of the other wing, have been allotted the same number.

Dinner over, there is usually a basketball or baseball game to attend in the gymnasium. If Monday evening, usually a meeting of all the boys in residence, in the men's sitting room, directly after dinner for one and three-fifths minutes. Here our good Dean listens to all our little troubles and tells us what we ought not to have done. But in spite of our grumblings, he does his best to please us. When we have our future settled for the next week we disperse to our rooms once more. It now being about eight bells, we settle down to two whole hours of silence and try to do some work. Two hours later, that kind of alarm clocks warns us that we should stop studying and prepare ourselves for dreams of algebra, chemistry, or some other of those swift visions which haunt those who have spent their study period relating the latest yarns or reading a popular magazine. Of course these conditions prevail only during the first of our nights of the week. Friday night, we are at liberty to amuse ourselves almost as we please until eleven bells. On Saturday night, we have our Dance till eleven forty-five bells, and Sunday night again we are permitted to be at large until ten fifteen.

But after all, that old alarm clock, the study period, and the Dean and his House Committee, are not as bad as they might be. We have had a wonderful time together and memories of those old meetings and mysterious feeds, will stand out in our minds as the happiest days of our lives.

K. R.

Lily Pearson to Mr. Maybank: "Have you any Life--Buoy?"

Mr. Maybank: "Just set the pace, lady."

O. S. A. MAGAZINE

FUTURE OF CLASS '28

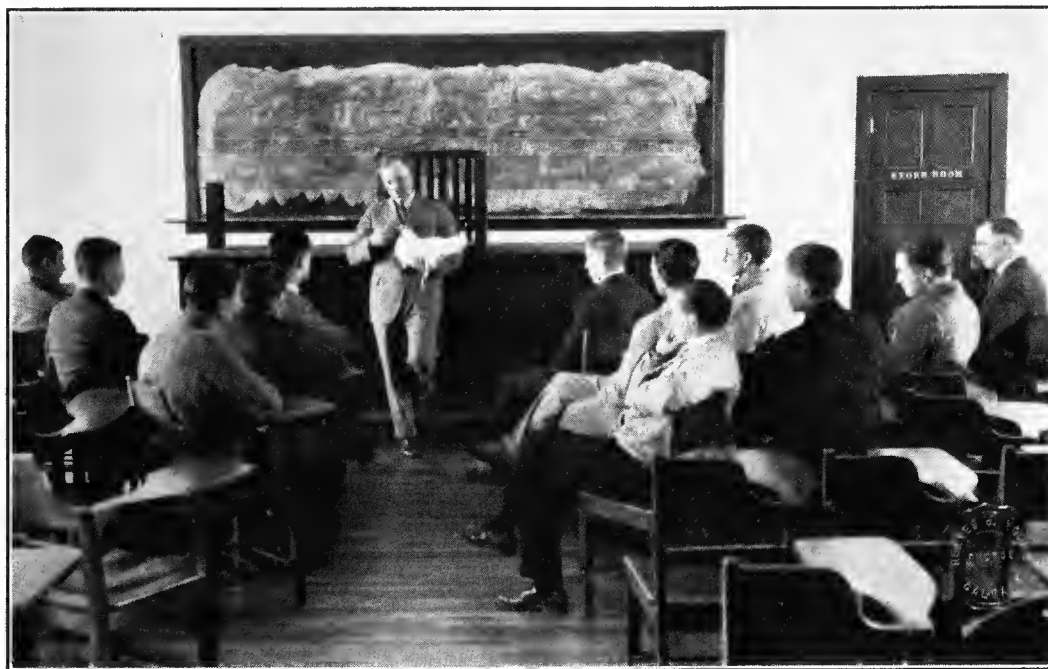
(Continued from page 78)

O.S.A. Peggy Reglin is doing an equally praiseworthy thing by teaching the Eskimos to play basketball, and as you no doubt know, Emeline Jones is starring at Hollywood, and Emeline Conrad and George Stokes are doing equally well in the Grand Opera at New York. To mention some of the really notable members of your class, George Lambert is Professor of Misapplied Science at Oxford. Clarence Nichol is Revolutionary Leader in Chili. Philip Rock is Wheat King, Minister of Finance, and as a hobby, is developing a new variety of wheat, and Dave Penman manages and owns the largest farm in Alberta. Mayme Ferguson, you will be interested to know, is married and living in Olds, and Grace Henley is busily engaged in mending broken hearts. Charlie Hutchinson, I found in London. He

has retired, but as a pastime edits the London Times. Arne Huse has made his batting average with the Giants and is quite satisfied. Helen Gothard is proprietress of a Beauty Shop in Africa, where she finds great sale for a hair-kink remover that she discovered while at the O.S.A. The last of Class '28 that I found was Howard Smith. He is Court Jester, for the King of Tasmania, and moreover, is deeply in love with the Princess."

At this point in the letter, Mr. MacKenzie states that owing to lack of time, for he is still Instructor at the O.S.A. and Dean of the Dormitory, he was not able to locate the rest of this famous class, but in view of the fact that the Graduates he did find, were doing so splendidly, he is quite confident that the others have likewise obtained some distinction.

C.M.H., R.W.L.



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The Insect Pest Problem in Alberta

By H. L. SEAMANS

(Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Lethbridge, Alberta.)

INSECTS are attracting more attention throughout the world today than ever before. Few people stop to consider the importance of these tiny creatures in their every day life. The average person admits that clothes moths are annoying, bed bugs disgusting, mosquitoes a nuisance and grasshoppers good fish bait, and if he gives the matter any thought at all, probably surmises that all "bugs" are pests. In reality, insects may be divided into three classes, those that are pests, those that are harmless and those that are beneficial. Even these terms are relative since a pest in one place may be considered beneficial in another depending on its relationship to the life of the people. Grasshoppers are decidedly a pest in an Alberta grain field but are beneficial in countries where they are much sought after as a delicacy, with which to top off a banquet. Some insects, those classed as predatory or parasitic, are beneficial because they help in destroying particular pests; others are beneficial because they produce something which man wants to use for himself.

The annual loss to agriculture caused by insects amounts to over one hundred million dollars in Canada alone or ten per cent. of the total agricultural production. This is more than ten dollars per head for every man, woman and child in the Dominion and if turned into wheat would furnish a year's supply of flour for the Canadian people. The adoption of insect control measures has prevented far greater loss to the country and there is no doubt that this loss will continue to be reduced rapidly as the knowledge of outbreaks and their control increases.

Much of this annual loss is due to extensive outbreaks of a few species of insects. Some of these are native to the country and have

always been present in varying numbers, while others have been accidentally imported with agricultural produce from foreign countries, native species are usually held in check by natural enemies, and living and weather conditions which prevent rapid increases. Imported insects are rarely accompanied by their natural enemies and if the climate in their new location is favorable they soon become established and increase rapidly to outbreak numbers, due to the elimination of one of their controlling factors. In order for a native species to become abundant a similar change must take place. The pale western cutworm that has caused such serious losses in Alberta illustrates such a change. In its native state this cutworm fed on grasses on the open prairie. The hard soil made it necessary for it to move about on top of the ground, occasionally digging down to feed on the lower parts of the grass stems. Much of the time the larva was exposed to its enemies and it was held in check so well that the moth or adult stage was very rare. But when the prairie was broken up and seeded to crop the cutworm was able to move about below ground with comparative ease, only coming to the surface when the soil was wet. This change so reduced the chances of its being caught by natural enemies, since in dry seasons it now remained almost constantly below ground, that it increased to an extent where it became a serious pest. Its habits of living have thus been altered by the changed conditions and are only brought back to a resemblance of the native state when the season is wet enough to keep the larvae on the surface most of the time.

The realization of the economic importance of insects has caused most govern-

ments to establish special branches in their departments of agriculture which are devoted to the study of insects. Also the universities now have entomologists working either independently or in connection with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. The Dominion Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture, established an Alberta laboratory at Lethbridge in 1913. In 1922 the University of Alberta opened a Department of Entomology at Edmonton so that there are now two centres in this province where information regarding insects can be obtained.

The work of these two centres is governed largely by the needs in the province. Teaching of principles of entomology is carried on entirely by the University and the Schools of Agriculture as is also some research and extension work. The Entomological Laboratory at Lethbridge is devoted almost entirely to research but at the same time carries on extension work whenever necessary.

The three types of work, research, teaching and extension are distinctly different and yet are closely interwoven. Research is the study of insects to determine their life history, habits, natural enemies, causes of outbreaks, reactions to weather conditions, control,—in fact any and everything related to them. Teaching uses these results of research to train men, first, for insect control work, second for further research, and third to swell the group of adequately trained teachers and spread elementary knowledge. Extension is the means of bringing information before the public so that it can be used to assist in preventing economic losses. The most difficult part of extension work is to get the public to realize that the insects discussed are serious local menaces and not only of passing interest because they might possibly effect people thousands of miles away. The press and the elementary knowledge of insects gained through teaching are of inestimable value in this phase of the work.

Right now there are many insect problems of vital importance to the people of Alberta. It would take too much time and space to list

all of these, but a few may be discussed briefly. The pale western cutworm has already been mentioned as an important pest. At one time it destroyed thousands of acres of grain and up to the present there is no control for it. It is true that infestation in a particular field can be prevented by cultural practices and the study of weather conditions makes it possible to forecast outbreaks a year ahead of time, but where cutworms are present in a field nothing can be done until they have matured. The weather during the last two years has been such that this insect has been controlled naturally and there is little possibility of it being a pest for the next couple of years. There is no doubt however, that it will crop up again after the first dry season.

Another and one of the most widely distributed insect pests in Alberta is the wireworm. The life history of this insect is long and complicated, the larvae being present in the fields for at least three years. Research work on wireworms is being carried on by the University, but up to the present no really satisfactory control measures have been found. Certain cultural practices are a help in reducing losses and a wet season will revive much of the injured grain but these cannot be considered as adequate controls. Late seeded grain will sometimes dodge injury if there is sufficient moisture for rapid growth. At present there is a slight hope that dry years will assist in the natural control of this pest.

During the years from 1920 to 1923 there was a serious and widespread outbreak of grasshoppers over much of Alberta. The long, hot, dry seasons which started in 1917 and extended through 1922 were most favorable for grasshopper increase which became noticeable when several small localized outbreaks were found in 1919. Had these small areas been taken care of that year or the next it is probable that the heavy outbreak which followed would have been avoided. As it was, little or no attention was paid to the frequent warnings which were sent out.

(Continued on page 127)

New Quarters on the Old Half

IN October, 1927, a new point was reached in the development of schools of agriculture in the province of Alberta, with the completion of a fully modern dormitory at the O.S.A., providing residence for one hundred and seventy students besides ample room for help and a number of the teaching staff.

Situated at the South of the Main Building with a west front, the new building presents an imposing appearance; and with its brick and stucco-veneer finish and E shaped design gives the impression of both stability and capacity; while the interior with its steam heat, hot and cold water, shower and tub baths, electric lighting, semi-fire-proof walls, maple floors, telephones, parlours, reception and recreation rooms, pantoriums, laundries and modern furniture at once produces the feelings of safety, comfort and home.

The front of the building houses two large class rooms, each having a seating capacity for 150 students, a main office, several instructors' private offices, a large, well lighted library 44 x 54 feet, parlours and students' rooms, on the two top floors; and the dining room on the semi-basement floor. In the main centre are a fully equipped gymnasium—42 x 70 feet—above the kitchen, store rooms, pantries and boiler room. The north and south wings are occupied with the girls and boys dormitories, respectively.

Both dormitories are laid out in three floors and fully occupy the outer wings and part of the main west side of the top floor. All rooms are designed to provide ample air and window space, and contain a roomy clothes closet. The furniture includes Simmons beds, dressers, combination study tables and book shelves, and arm chairs.

The dining room has a seating capacity of 250, and is well lighted and ventilated.

Entrance is made at each end from the dormitories as well as from the main, front entrance, while the kitchen is off the centre on the east side.

The kitchen is in every way up-to-date, and is equipped with a twelve foot range, steam kettles with a total capacity of 100 gallons, a Fearless dish washer, steam ovens, coffee urns, and a potatoe peeler, etc.

The main entrances are from the west front and lead into spacious halls, stairways and corridors, at the end of each of which is a modern fire escape.

The chief value of the dormitory, however, does not lie entirely in its architecture, equipment or facilities, whether in their quality or quantity. Neither can it be measured in terms of invested capital nor as an advertising medium, as attractive as these considerations might be. And no doubt the teaching staff will agree that even the class room does not represent the entire field of importance in such an institution, however necessary it may be to emphasize the advantages of academic training.

Of at least equal importance with academic advantages in a residence school are the opportunities it offers to learn the game of life. To achieve academic standing is important; to worthily rank as a specialist is still more desirable; but he who truly learns how to live is doubly fortunate. One may acquire knowledge and reach the dizzy heights of intellectual attainment in the isolation of the private study, but the real art of living is acquired only in close and intimate contact with ones fellows. This contact is provided in a co-educational institution and the O.S.A., with its new quarters, including a common dining room and gymnasium, offers facilities for that in-

(Continued on page 128)

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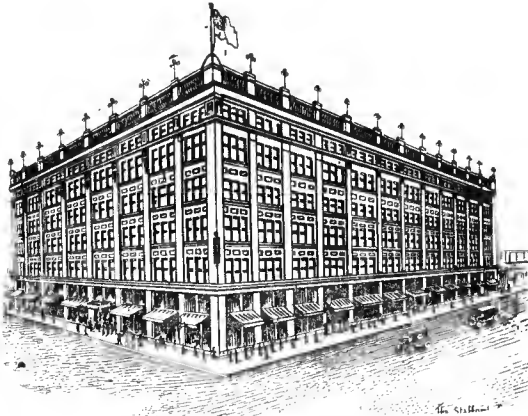
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Thy days with us were few we say,
We'll live with thee as in the past;
Then let us kneel and humbly pray,
A joyous memory be cast.

How often we had seen him pass, ,
When daily duties had been done;
Along the hall from class to class,
Engaging in his classmates' fun.

Alas! thy life too soon is done,
Thy day is done and light has fled;
Thy silken thread of years is spun,
Let colleagues wail their honored dead.

Farewell! true friend, we all shall meet,
Deep in that wondrous loom of Heaven;
Where pain and death have not a seat,
And each smile is like to seven.

A token of regret we give,
A symbol thus to save;
And in our travels while we live,
Pay tribute to thy revered grave

Dedicated to the late Alton Marleau, written by Percy Lewis, 3rd Year Student, 1927-1928.

The O.S.A. Extension Library

THE O.S.A. Extension Library is now well and permanently established at the Olds School of Agriculture. Strictly speaking, the Library does not belong to the O.S.A., but we now look upon it and consider it as an important asset to the institution. During the early part of the year the gentleman mainly responsible for the organization of the library, resigned from the staff, and in his resignation, the Library, without a doubt, suffered a loss. However, the work has been taken up by others and has progressed satisfactorily.

During the year, many books which had served their purpose were discarded and replaced by new ones. New and more recently written books were also added to the shelves. The Extension Library now owns nearly three thousand books. Besides these books, there are nearly one thousand reference books on Agricultural subjects, which belong to the School.

The total circulation of books during the year was well over five thousand and of this number, at least one thousand were sent to

rural members. This is gratifying, as we are particularly anxious to furnish those in more isolated districts with a good class of reading material. Graduates of the O.S.A. should remember the opportunity afforded them for reading while at the school, and they should make a special effort to inform their friends of the work done by the Library.

The Library is of great use to the students while attending the regular courses. Reference material is available on almost any subject. A number of current magazines are received and filed. Those seeking entertainment from books, find many volumes of fiction on the shelves. Perhaps the greatest service done by the Library is that many while in attendance, acquire a reading habit, and with the help of others, they learn how to use books to the best advantage.

Early in 1928, the books were moved to a Library Room in the new building. The room is well lighted and large, and with the addition of a few more pieces of furniture, it will be one of the most attractive spots at the O.S.A.

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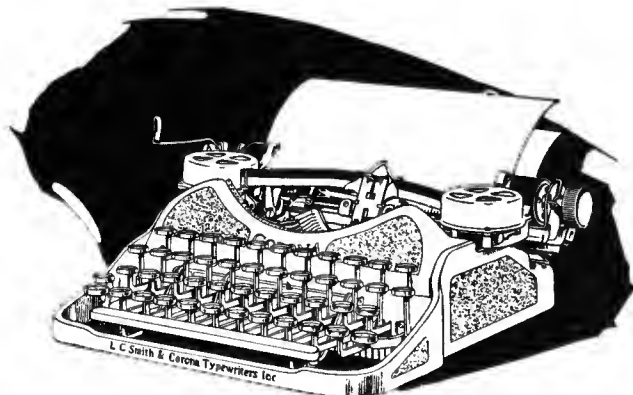
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For I am the "Doctor" of Boot and Shoe;
I Serve the living, and not the dead
With the best of leather, wax, nails and thread;
A good many patients have come to my door,
Worn out, run down, and feeling quite sore;
Though I don't use Poulitice, Plaster or Pill,
I cure sick SOLES, no matter how ill.

W. STOCK, Olds, Alberta

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Alberta

TRANSPORTATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOMINION

(Continued from page 70)

tions, will continue to develop as time progresses.

That further development will take place along the lines of the System is indicated by new and proposed developments in almost every province. Northern Quebec and Northern Ontario, with their abundance of potential cheap power from their abundant water-falls, promise a field for certain lines of manufacture which would be difficult to surpass, and the discovery of new and promising fields of minerals along these lines, indicates that so far Canada has really begun to work little more than a fragment of her resources of this kind.

An immigration movement which gives promise of bringing thousands of desirable settlers to the Dominion from overseas countries would indicate also the impending settlement of thousands of acres of land, presently vacant, along the lines of the System, chiefly in Western Canada. While settlement has proceeded all along the lines of the Company in the three western provinces, there are yet many vacant farms, within a few miles of the railroad which may be purchased on easy terms and at prices which are tempting to the intending settler. As a result, not only has there been a considerable movement of former Canadians back to Canada, but also there has been during the last two years, a considerable number of American farmers, leaving the high priced lands of the agricultural states to the south and moving across the border where they have a better chance of owning their farms within a reasonable time. From Great Britain and other preferred countries also there has been, during the last two years, a large movement of young men and married men with families to Canada to engage in agricultural work, and this movement promises to continue for some years. These families are moving to Canada under what is known as the "3,000 Families Scheme" with the assistance of the British and Canadian

governments, and it is stated that already the quota of families for this year has been filled and that a waiting list for next year is now being made up. These immigrants, many of whom have already arrived in Canada and proceeded to their destinations are of a splendid type, suitable for agricultural work, and give promise of making splendid citizens.

In addition to bringing out its share of these families, the Company through its overseas agencies is doing all possible to assist, not only in the securing of immigrants for Canada but also in instructing those immigrants in Canadian farming practices before they leave the shores of their homeland. Training schools are being operated in the Old Country and every assistance is given to organized agencies in not only bringing these people to Canada but also in following-up their movements after their arrival and assisting them to get started on their new farms under such conditions as will provide them with the best possible chances of making good.

The Canadian National System, through its agricultural department has gone further than the mere attempt to get people settled along its line, and at the present time, in several of the provinces, is co-operating with the provincial governments in an attempt to bring about the breeding of better grades of livestock. Demonstration trains are operated through the farming districts, Boys' and Girls' Swine Clubs are organized, and through the medium of the agricultural exhibition, efforts are made to assist established agencies in educating the farmer to the point where he may be expected to produce better livestock and other farm products which will bring him to greater prosperity.

These are but some of the activities of the Canadian National System at the present time, but they serve to show that in the development of its 22,000 miles of railway, with the attendant express, telegraph and other services necessary to provide a complete system of transportation and communication, the Canadian National System is in

O S A MAGAZINE

many ways serving to assist in the development of every industry in the Dominion, which in turn brings the promise of more business and greater prosperity to its shareholders—the Canadian people.

LIFE IN THE GIRLS' DORMITORY

WHATEVER conclusions as to the sombreness of the Girl's Dormitory may be drawn from its imposing exterior, they will rapidly be dispelled upon one's entrance into this feminine sanetum sanctorum. Sombre, dull, and staid, are adjectives that can never be applied with accuracy to our Temple of Venus.

An old lecturer once told me that the word "Dormitory" comes from some Italian word meaning "to sleep," but you may inform your cousin Henrietta, that sleeping is the last thing we do at the Girl's Dormitory at Olds. "Lights Out" at 10:30 rings down the curtain every night on one more twelve hours of maidenly hilarity and joy. There are so many ways of having one's fun in a Girl's Dorm. and we have discovered them all. Oh! that third floor sitting room! Do you remember that night when——etc.

Of all the pleasures of the term at Olds, there is none which we will be more loath to leave and none which we shall recall with greater delight, than the varied, constant, pleasures of the good old Dorm.

S. N.

THE S.C.M.

"Lengthened Ropes and Strengthened Stakes."—Bible.

THE S.C.M. is the new thing in the 1927-1928 School year; it, unabreviated, being The Students' Christian Movement.

All progress, and especially any rapid development, whether in an individual or an institution creates new situations and problems. And the phenomenal increase in students at the O.S.A. in 1927-28, the new dormitory life and the facilities for social and athletic activities made possible by the gymnasium, proved to be no exception to the rule.

Page one hundred and twenty-six

All this, which we might term lengthening the ropes called for a corresponding strength and depth of stakes, which was interpreted as meaning the necessity for creating a greater moral and spiritual reserve.

The means employed for the accomplishment of this end, is chiefly a Sunday afternoon religious service in the gymnasium, attendance at which is quite a voluntary matter and which is run on popular lines.

Special speakers and soloists are secured whenever possible, while ordinarily School talent is used. So far this year the special speakers have been: Professor A. E. Ottewell, of the University Extension Dept., and Mr. R. E. Stewart, Principal of the Olds High School, while arrangements are under way to secure Dr. A. S. Tuttle, of St. Stephens College, Edmonton, and another professor for the University.

An attendance of between 75 and 100 has been maintained and it is expected that the service will make a real contribution to the life of the O.S.A.. This service, however, in no way interferes with the rule which calls for the students to attend their own church service once each Sunday.

F.T.C.

Question in Dairying: What would you grade a can of cream if you found a mouse in it?

Answer: Normally, it would be off grade, but if the can was quite large, the mouse very small, and the creamery not very prosperous, then possibly a No. 2 grade might be arranged.

* * *

He: "What would you think of me if I were to steal just one little kiss?"

She: "What would you think of a burglar who had a chance to steal a \$100.00 and only took one cent?"

* * *

Dave: "You missed your calling, you should have been a fireman."

Ferguson: "Why?"

Dave: "Because you always have your eye on the hose."

SHEEP AND THEIR ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE

(Continued from page 33)

over to the children the proceeds of the sale of these lambs serves to impress on the young minds the financial advantages accruing from the proper attitude toward farm life. The Alberta boys who have cared for and fitted lambs and received the returns from the sale of these animals are pretty well rooted to the soil. This is a worthwhile thought in connection with the establishment of the farm flocks.

The introduction of sheep as a part of the farm enterprise, of course, presupposes the introduction of proper facilities for handling this class of stock. The only facility presenting any financial problems is that of fencing. The flock not properly fenced is likely to prove a nuisance within the farm and may be a means of engendering ill feeling between neighbors. Livestock of any kind allowed to roam at large within the confines of the farm, onto road allowances, and into the neighbors' fields, suggests indifferent management and leads to relations which are not the most cordial. While the initial investment in a suitable sheep fence may seem to present an unsurmountable problem, when the cost of fencing is spread over the natural lifetime of a good fence, the situation is not so grave. The annual charge against the flock is not sufficient to seriously affect their financial showing. A fence good enough to hold sheep is a distinct asset to the farm as it imparts an air of neatness and permanence to the farmstead.

Fear of losses from dogs and coyotes in certain cases prevents the making of a start in sheep husbandry. While the indolent cur has to be seriously reckoned with in some districts, the losses from this source in actual practice have not been great. Coyotes do not present the menace that they did a few years ago. They are becoming scarce in the older settled sections, as a result of their retreating to less populated areas, and due to their destruction by professional hunters.

The arguments in favor of the keeping of

sheep outweigh those that may be offered in opposition. The farmer who is in a position to make a modest start may rest assured that over a period of years the flock will exert a substantial influence in keeping the weed problem down to minimum proportions and at the same time yield a generous rate of interest on the initial investment. There is justification for an increase in our sheep numbers, and when this is brought about by discriminate introduction of new farm flocks nothing but good should result.

THE INSECT PEST PROBLEM IN ALBERTA

(Continued from page 96)

It was very difficult to get the public to realize that there was any danger or that the warnings applied to Alberta instead of South America. When the people were finally aroused the grasshoppers covered such a large area that an extensive campaign covering thousands of square miles was necessary. When one stops to consider that during those years of favorable conditions the grasshoppers probably multiplied twenty or thirty times their original number each year, it takes but a few minutes figuring to see why the increase starting in 1917 reached the proportions it did in 1922.

The extensive poisoning campaign that was carried on under the guidance of the Provincial Department of Agriculture in 1922 and 1923 was sufficient to slightly reduce the numbers and save most of the crops but the real control which amounted to almost eradication of the grasshoppers was accomplished by a combination of factors. During the years the pest was increasing its insect enemies were becoming more abundant. The poisoning being done early in the season killed off many of the grasshoppers when they were too small to be attacked by parasites and the reduced numbers which reached maturity were almost equal to the increase of parasites from the previous season. In addition, the weather conditions of 1923 and later have not been favorable for increase with the result that the numbers of grasshoppers has been so reduced as to be

far below normal. Therefore, no extensive outbreak need be looked for until there has been another series of dry years.

The wheat stem sawfly is likewise a serious menace to the wheat crop. A native of the prairies it has been gradually working its way into this province from Manitoba and Saskatchewan where it has been a major pest for several years. It now occurs also over a considerable portion of the southern half of Alberta. The sawfly is readily affected by weather conditions and its distribution is doubtless limited to areas of moderate rainfall. A season like 1927 is apparently effective in controlling it to some extent. Research work on the sawfly under Alberta conditions has not yet progressed to the point where definite control measures can be recommended but the seriousness of the pest makes it necessary to obtain all the information possible in the shortest space of time and for this reason it has been made one of the major research problems of the province.

If space permitted, many other pests could be mentioned. For instance, the insect affecting shade trees are particularly important in those portions of Alberta where trees are scarce and can only be grown with great care and trouble. Garden insects are always plentiful and of great variety, feeding on practically all vegetables, fruits and flowers. Insects of the household which feed on stored products and clothing cause much inconvenience as well as waste. Live stock on the range and in pastures are subject to the attentions of numerous species of insects. Mosquitoes for example cause serious losses to dairy farmers by so annoying milk cows as to visibly reduce milk production.

Many of these insects can be readily controlled. Others with peculiarities in habits and life history require investigation, nor can this investigation be wholly confined to known pests. Native insects feeding on wild plants are potential pests of cultivated plants of the same or related botanical families and at any time may be subjected to a change of conditions which may cause an

outbreak and serious losses. These too must be included in the investigations constantly going on in research programmes.

The reporting of insect injury to the information centres will often go a long way toward preventing trouble. Heavy losses occur every year because someone did not take the trouble to report and find out about some particular insect observed and whether or not this insect was capable of doing any damage. Sometimes these losses are reported and accompanied with a request for information to be used should the same thing appear the next season. This, of course is a step in the right direction but more efficient service can be rendered by the men in entomological work if reports of injury are received at the research centres earlier in the season, before the damage has gone too far. Any and all questions are gladly answered and it is much better to answer many queries regarding harmless or beneficial insects than to risk outbreak and loss through the missing of one serious pest.

NEW QUARTERS ON THE OLD HALF

(Continued from page 97)

Intellectual exchange and social and physical stimulus so necessary for the perfection of this subtle art.

From the point of view of the development of an esprit-de-corps the dormitory holds great possibilities, extending far beyond the limits of school halls, and continuing down the years in life-long friendships and imperishable memories, enriching the quieter hours of later life, and in generating a loyalty and enthusiasm for the Alma Mater that shall, though may be unwittingly, invigilate generations yet unborn to seek registration in the institution that ran the mold for lives and characters so worthy of emulation.

The bathing girl in days of yore,
Were dressed like Mother Hubbard,
But now they oft array themselves,
Like Mother Hubbard's eupboard.

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Vegetable Gardening.

Silo in Alberta.

Practical Irrigation in Alberta.

Egg and Poultry Production.

Provincial Poultry Bulletin.

Bacon Hog Production.

Plows and Plowing.

The Plowing Match.

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Edmonton, Alberta.

HON. GEORGE HOADLEY,
Minister of Agriculture.

D. A. McCANNEL,
Publicity Commissioner.

The Freshettes

THE largest group of freshettes that ever graced the classrooms and corridors of the O.S.A. is present this session. Following them has appeared the largest group of freshies that ever attended the School, but none the less, the First Year Girls are still a modest and unaffected lot.

If the First Year Students were given to boasting or self praise, they might well make reference to the several editions of "The Chinook" for which they have been responsible; to the unequalled success of the "First Year Danee"; to the loyal and talented servants which the various committees have found among the First Year ranks; or to their happy influence generally, upon the life and progress of the school.

It is often stated that, of all human creatures, the Freshettes know the least. This is

a statement of doubtful accuracy, but at all events, there can be no denying the fact that, of all human creatures, they learn the most quickly. May they learn enough, and no more, to be wise, and yet happy.

Of the First Year Boys, the less said, the better. Laughter and joy, scarcely quenched by the shadows of examinations, has been their lot. They are, unquestionably, the mirth-quaking class.

If ever they have the misfortune, individually, to marry, may they at least be fortunate enough to find partners of the stamp of their college classmates—the Freshettes.

S. N.

"That was a dirty trick," said the frog as he turned a flip in the mud.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

(Continued from page 19)

average price obtainable on a carefully nurtured market. He gets a liberal cash payment on delivery of his grain, and the balance is distributed during the year. He gets every cent of cash his grain brings, with deductions only for operation costs, a small reserve, and an accumulation to build proper handling facilities to insure the future independence of the Pool. The pool system is a reasonable and efficient one.

Blazing a new trail and developing a new method, the Wheat Pool has in the brief period of three years developed into an efficient organization. Carefully feeling their way, the men responsible have used sound judgment in making every forward movement. This new and vast enterprise is on a level keel.

Alberta Pool's Physical Assets

The Alberta Wheat Pool has forty-three thousand members who raise wheat on four million acres. It owns and operates one hundred and sixty country elevators and has under lease the Canadian Government terminal at Prince Rupert (capacity 1,250,000). The Alberta Pool is building a terminal at Vancouver with a capacity of 2,400,000 bushels and which will cost \$2,000,000.

In 1926 the Alberta Pool handled about forty-five million bushels of wheat and distributed about \$55,000,000 to the Pool members of Alberta. Western shipments totalled 25,872,047. Since its inception the Alberta Pool has handled 146,700,452 bushels, of which 68,843,358 bushels were shipped through Pacific ports.

The cost of operating the Alberta Wheat Pool in 1926 was approximately \$200,000 or 9-20's of a cent a bushel. The cost of operating the Central Selling Agency was 1-5 of a cent a bushel.

Pool Elevator Earnings

The Pool elevators are operated by a subsidiary company. In 1926 forty-two elevators were operated with one terminal. The financial statement for that year shows a

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balance, after deducting operating expenses, of \$327,000, which has been returned to Alberta pool members.

H. W. Wood, chairman of the Alberta Pool, maintains that the organizing of the Canadian Pools was the greatest forward step agrarians have taken in three thousand years. The movement is a crusade for a business basis upon which to operate. Agriculture has a right to have a voice in fixing a selling price for its products.

The Pool movement has the support of the forward-looking and straight-thinking residents of our villages, towns and cities. These people realize that the popular welfare requires greater distribution of earned wealth to the primary producer. It means better times for all.

"The old order changeth,
Yielding place to new"

and the Pool movement is the augury of a happier and more contented Western Canada.

The Alumni Association

By HAROLD H. PHILLIPS,
(Langdon Director, O.S.A.A.A.)

ANOTHER year has passed and the O.S.A. Alumni Association remains at the forefront of such organizations in this Province, as regards membership and development of various activities.

The position of the organization is a most favorable one, and progress to date is certainly commendable, yet one can hardly escape the conviction that the achievements up to the present time are scarcely more than a starting point.

Although the writer confesses to being something of a chronic "joiner" and to holding membership in a good number and variety of organizations—agricultural, marketing, economic, political and social—there are none with which he is prouder of being associated than the O.S.A.A.A., or which he feels contains more possibilities for future growth and development.

You may pool pool the idea of this organization attaining a dignity that will command recognition at home and abroad, as something distinctive of its kind. Nevertheless, let us consider the matter.

Is it not one of the greatest defects in our present system of education, that a student is given intensive instruction under something like hothouse conditions for a comparatively short time, and then is suddenly cut off from all contact with school and college life and thrust into an environment, often among strange people to adjust himself as best he may?

It is scarcely fair to call this a defect in the educational system, as it is really the abrupt departure of the student from the system that causes the trouble. If we would use the traditional O.S.A. agricultural illustration, it is too much like taking a show steer off full

feed and putting him to the plough, or taking a race-horse away from his trainer and putting him in a pack train.

It is a considerable tribute to the adaptability of human nature, that in the case of the student, disaster follows so seldom as it does. In any case, what better solution of the problem have we got than an Alumni Association, such as the O.S.A.A.A. which makes possible a continued contact between the School and its graduates, for an extended period of years. Moreover, if we can work out a successful solution to the difficulty here, what reason is there to believe that other schools and colleges, far and near, will not gladly follow our example?

However, mere flights of the imagination will not carry us far on the highway of success, unless fortified with a good deal of practice, planning and work. In spite of the enthusiasm that had been put into the Alumni, we shall have to confess, that the greater burden has rested with a few overworked individuals who would carry on when there was seemingly very little to carry on with; who would fill a news letter some way when there was apparently no news, and who would find a way to obtain funds. Of all contributors to such organization and financial wizardry, none have served a greater portion than our Secretary, to whom we acknowledge our gratefulness, for, without a good deal of this kind of service we should find ourselves completely stranded.

Our opportunities for advancement lie in several fields. One, of which we are perhaps not making the fullest use, is the O.S.A. News. This paper, with the right kind of support, could soon be developed into a very respectable household and agricultural journal, as well as a medium for news. Of course,

O S A MAGAZINE

its function as such will always remain distinct from that of any other periodical, and it is hoped that whatever may befall the News, it will never be forced to carry a lot of commercial advertising to pay its way, or resort to the publishing of stereotyped articles by professional axe-grinders, to fill up space.

The way to avoid such an ignominious situation, is for the membership to come forward with its own advertising matter, articles and news. When we open the News Letter we want to know what our friends are doing and thinking, also what they have to sell or buy. If we can maintain the News Letter among ourselves, a certain exclusion of the outside world will do no harm, as it has plenty of other avenues of approach in any case.

Since a real alumni enthusiast can continue this sort of discussion indefinitely, if not interminably, and since there are other contributors to the same cause, it will perhaps

be well to close here with the usual plea for continued support from the regular membership, and a generous accession from the graduating class.

Styles give us no sleep, they seem so spry,
Beauty, once skin deep, is now knee high.

* * *

Cliff Doan: "I don't see how I'm going to get my shirt on over my wings when I get to Heaven."

Percy Ball: "That won't trouble you, Cliff; your biggest trouble will be to get your hat on over your horns."

* * *

Mr. Johnson is growing very absent-minded. The other day at the breakfast table he helped himself to the hot cakes, and then reached over for the syrup. Just as he was about to pour it over his cakes, the back of his neck commenced to itch, whereupon he scratched one of his pancakes, and poured the syrup down his neck.

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FOR BREADS - CAKES
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PASTRIES

Can you guess it?

There are housewives whose cake is always praised—whose pastry is famous for its melting flakiness—whose firm light bread wins daily compliments—whose puddings are noted for savoury lightness—whose cookies are so lastingly crisp.

They have one rule that applies to all their baking

Can you guess it?

O.S.A. Students 1927-28

FIRST YEAR WOMEN

Name	Address
Andrews, Gladys	Gilby, Alta.
Brumfit, F. E.	Gibbons, Alta.
Brumfit, F. L.	Gibbons, Alta.
Brielsman, Kathleen	Aene, Alta.
Brigham, E. G.	Alix, Alta.
Campbell, Leona	Gibbons, Alta.
Cameron, Helen	Lacombe, Alta.
*Choveaux, F.	Hilldown, Alta.
*Dyson, Dorothy	Tudor, Alta.
Dowds, Martha	
Elder, Florence	Trochu, Alta.
Flewelling, Ina	Consort, Alta.
Gibson, Dove	R. R. No. 2, St. Albert, Alta.
Hays, Isabel	Olds, Alta.
Hansen, Marion	Medicine Hat, Alta.
Johnson, Alma	Kingman, Alta.
Koski, Emma	Eckville, Alta.
Kobitzsch, Marion	Hardisty, Alta.
Moro, Lelda	Eckville, Alta.
*Mackey, Saini	Eckville, Alta.
Norman, Svea	Bawlf, Alta.
*Nielsen, Dorothy	Three Hills, Alta.
Osness, Judith M.	Kingman, Alta.
Pearson, Lily	Hay Lakes, Alta.
Raabis, Louise	Gilby, Alta.
Snyder, Gladys	Trochu, Alta.
Sutley, Doris	Alix, Alta.
Sutley, Dorothy	Alix, Alta.
Ssheelar, Inez	Strome, Alta.
Temple, Jean	Alix, Alta.
Sivacoe, Edna	Fenn, Alta.
West, Francella	Waskatenau, Alta.
*Scott, Florence	Innisfail, Alta.
*Scott, Gertrude	Innisfail, Alta.
Skalin, Esther	Kingman, Alta.

FIRST YEAR MEN

Name	Address
Almost, Byron	Buffalo View, Alta.
Anderson, Findlay	Bawlf, Alta.
Addeman, Jack	Blackie, Alta.
Bergquist, Percy	Box 56, Bawlf, Alta.
Baumle, Frank	Kelsey, Alta.
Brager, Clifford	Camrose, Alta.
Bowen, Richard	Gleichen, Alta.
Ball, Percy D.	R.R. No. 2, Strathcona, Alta.
Bushong, Earl	Kamloops, B.C.
Cross, Clyde	Olds, Alta.
Crawford, John	Fenn, Alta.
Cookson, John H.	Tofield, Alta.
*de Roon, Adrian	New Norway, Alta.
Davidson, Robert	Delburne, Alta.
Forester, Fred	Strome, Alta.
Gastle, Monte	Sundre, Alta.
Gwartney, Carl	Olds, Alta.
*Gibson, William	St. Alberta, Alta.
Grant, Jas. L.	1316 15th St. N.W., Calgary
Gibson, Donald	Carseland, Alta.
Heuppelheuser, G. A.	Blackfalds, Alta.
Hodson, John	Langdon, Alta.
*Hunter, Fred	Sedgewick, Alta.
Halsall, John	Killam, Alta.
Hillaby, Harold	Ohaton, Alta.
Harrold, Jack	Box 537, Edmonton, Alta.
Hermann, George	Didsbury, Alta.
*Hepburn, Sidney	Elnora, Alta.
Hoppins, W.	Huxley, Alta.

Name Address

Hart, G. Ingraham	Carbon, Alta.
Hansen, Einar	441 3rd St. Medicine Hat, Alta.
Hansen, Otto	441 3rd St. Medicine Hat, Alta.
Jones, Hudson G.	Morningside, Alta.
Jensen, Walter	Garden Plain, Alta.
Jenks, Sidney	1609 9th Ave. S., Lethbridge, Alta.
Johnson, Calvin	Box 83, Blackie, Alta.
Jackson, J. W.	Gadsby, Alta.
*Jorgensen, Jens	Wayne, Alta.
Kinzer, Richard	Killam, Alta.
*Keer, Douglas	Cheadle, Alta.
Le Saunier, Michel	10179 113 St., Edmonton, Alta.
Lachelt, A.	Dalroy, Alta.
Milson, S. M.	Brockville, Ont.
Mullen, Jos.	Leduc, Alta.
Mills, Britton	Alcomdale, Alta.
Marleau, Alton (deceased)	Ohaton, Alta.
Matthews, Geo.	Hardisty, Alta.
*Miller, Archie	Cheadle, Alta.
Meehan, Alfred	Trochu, Alta.
Milne, Herbert	12 St. and 34 Ave., Calgary, Alta.
Michener, Glen	Red Deer, Alta.
*Meuffels, Guy	Cognatic, Belgium.
Mall, Albert	Kathryn, Alta.
Alagee, George	Hanna, Alta.
*Mackey, John	Eckville, Alta.
McTavish, Wm.	401 1st St. E., Calgary, Alta.
McMillan, Neal	Gleichen, Alta.
McCombe, Alan	Huxley, Alta.
*McLarty, Jack	Silver Heights, Alta.
Nielsen, Bryant	Alix, Alta.
Penman, William	Craigmillar, Alta.
Pethybridge, Clifford	Tees, Alta.
Payne, Richard	Botha, Alta.
Pearson, Wesley	Red Deer, Alta.
Pickel, Duane	Hayter, Alta.
Paulson, Bernard	Alliance, Alta.
Rhyason, Jas. S.	Bawlf, Alta.
Rhyason, Harold	Bawlf, Alta.
Rieder, Wilbert	Didsbury, Alta.
Rooney, John	Ghost Pine Creek, Alta.
Rasmuson, A.	Wetaskiwin, Alta.
Ropchan, Wm.	Soda Lake, Alta.
Robinson, Richard	Munson, Alta.
Sundset, Arne	Bashaw, Alta.
Stoker, George	Lake Saskatoon, Alta.
Sealey, Erwin	Patricia, Alta.
Shank, Israel	Athabasca, Alta.
*Samis, Kenneth	Namoo, Alta.
Smith, William	Delburne, Alta.
Stange, Hans	Viking, Alta.
Sawyer, Fred	Chaldon, Surrey, England
*Streeter, Alson	Stavely, Alta.
*Smith, Harold	R.R. 3, Strathcona, Alta.
Schafer, Winfield	Tudor, Alta.
Tapp, Raymond	Olds, Alta.
Thorp, Wm.	Bentley, Alta.
Thurston, Geo.	Nightingale, Alta.
Urich, Harry	Chancellor, Alta.
Vincent, J. C.	Delburne, Alta.
Wahlstrom, G.	Czar, Alta.
Wray, Dale	Irricana, Alta.
Whybrow, Walter	Killam, Alta.
Winter, Mervin	Innisfail, Alta.
Wooster, Harold	Namaka, Alta.
Walton, Tom	Knee Hill Valley, Alta.
Weber, J. M.	Hayter, Alta.
Zilm, Dwight	Glen Adelaide, Sask.
Zumwalt, M.	Delburne, Alta.

O S A MAGAZINE

SECOND YEAR WOMEN

Name	Address
*Albert, Clara	Wetaskiwin, Alta.
Bjorgum, Myrtle	Kingman, Alta.
Berrey, Margaret	Lacombe, Alta.
Cameron, Mary	Elnora, Alta.
Campbell, Jean	Consort, Alta.
Conrad, Emeline	Harmattan, Alta.
Daly, Neva	Munson, Alta.
Duthie, Alice	Crossfield, Alta.
Ferguson, Mayme	Cornucopia, Alta.
Gothard, Helen	Brant, Alta.
Henley, Grace	R.R. 1, Edmonton, Alta.
*Johns, E.	New Norway, Alta.
Jones, Emeline	Morningside, Alta.
Lucas, Clara	Ponoka, Alta.
Loewen, Susie	Acme, Alta.
Nelson, Edna	Perbeck, Alta.
Oliver, M. Mae	Didsbury, Alta.
Rehill, A. Bernada	Olds, Alta.
Reglin, Hilda	Bright View, Alta.
Ritson, Mildred M.	Box 241, Lacombe, Alta.
Shaw, Bessie	Carslaw, Alta.
*Sestrap, Alma	Gilby, Alta.
Thompson, Helen	Bentley, Alta.
Tallman, Emily	Olds, Alta.
Wilson, E. J.	Creston, B.C.
*Whitlock, Florence	Czar, Alta.

SECOND YEAR MEN

Name	Address
Armstrong, Basil	Botha, Alta.
Alcock, Lyaal	Strathcona, Alta.
*Amundsen, Melvin	Blackfalds, Alta.
Bower, Norman	Red Deer, Alta.
Boisvert, Wilfred	Morinville, Alta.
Bussard, Rex	Olds, Alta.
Cline, Harold	Ponoka, Alta.
Chelte, Arthur	Rainier, Alta.
*Conquest, Stanley	8416 105 St., Edmonton, Alta.
Clayton, Harold	Box 2066 Calgary, Alta.
Charlebois, Arthur	Marcelin, Sask.
*Carlyle, Ralph	Hubalta, Alta.
*Chantenay, Paul	Penhold, Alta.
Downey, Harold	Strathcona, Alta.
Everett, James	Three Hills, Alta.
Ferguson, Gordon	Cornucopia, Alta.
Garrow, Patrick	Brooks, Alta.
Gatz, Humphrey	Sunnyslope, Alta.
Gervais, Henry	Cluny, Alta.
Hagstrom, Walter	Gwynne, Alta.
Hodgins, Lindsay	R.R. 4, Edmonton, Alta.
Hutchinson, Charles	Duhamel, Alta.
Huse, Arne	Sedgewick, Alta.
Hall, Wesley	Killam, Alta.
Hanan, Leonard	Byram Shore, Port Chester, N.Y.
Horrocks, Harold	Ardenode, Alta.
Kerns, Jack	Acme, Alta.
Kober, Edward	Trochu, Alta.
Layton, James	Lockart, Alta., via Rimby
Large, Russell	Enderby, B.C.
Leslie, Robt. D.	Sedgewick, Alta.
Lambert, Geo.	Stettler, Alta.
Loades, Fred	Viking, Alta.
Morrow, Vernon	Patricia, Alta.
Massing, Erling	Box 75, Ponoka, Alta.
Meehan, Francis	Trochu, Alta.
Melendy, Wilbur	Carseland, Alta.
Martin, Forsyth	Delia, Alta.
Mardon, Charles	R.R. 2, Didsbury, Alta.

Name	Address
Marr, Lyle	Millet, Alta.
*Marshall, George	Innisfail, Alta.
McLay, Roy	R.R. 2, St. Albert, Alta.
McKenzie, Alan	Sedgewick, Alta.
MacDonald, Stewart	Hanna, Alta.
McMahon, Malcolm	Penhold, Alta.
Nelson, Edward	Usona, Alta.
Nichol, John	Innisfail, Alta.
Penman, David W.	Craigmillar, Alta.
Paulson, Hans	Box 224, Ponoka, Alta.
Pederson, Richard	Dickson, Alta.
Pearson, Alvin	Hay Lake, Alta.
Painter, H. Allan	Huxley, Alta.
Riis, Chris.	Blackfalds, Alta.
Rasmuson, George	Wetaskiwin, Alta.
Rhodes, Ira	Brant, Alta.
Rock, Philip, G.	Morrin, Alta.
Stone, Robert	Alta.
Smith, Howard	Leslieville, Alta.
Strachota, A.	Killam, Alta.
Saby, Ervin	Bawlf, Alta.
Stokes, George	75 Legge St., Birmingham, Eng.
Upham, Harold D.	(Olds, Alta.)
Van Kleeck, Benj. Carman	Box 47, Stettler, Alta.
Walker, James	Penhold, Alta.
Watt, James	Brant, Alta.
Wilkie, James	Brooks, Alta.
Winkler, Everett	Queenstown, Alta.
*Wooster, Geoffrey	Namaka, Alta.

MATRICULATION CLASS

Name	Address
Askew, A. D.	Nobleford, Alta.
Bentz, K. Alice	Olds, Alta.
Bell, Irvine	Vermilion, Alta.
Dowell, Myron	Trochu, Alta.
Doan, Ruth	Penhold, Alta.
Doan, Clifford	Penhold, Alta.
Dickie, Margaret	Star, Alta.
Ekliss, Freeland	Olds, Alta.
Finkenhagen, M.	Dalroy, Alta.
Haugen, Reuben	Edberg, Alta.
*Lewis, Percy	Lacombe, Alta.
Murray, D. Fergus	Castor, Alta.
McAllister, Erin	Eldorena, Alta.
Pust, Emily	Rockyford, Alta.
Quantz, Minnie R.	Olds, Alta.
Robinson, Chas. C.	Innisfail, Alta.
Rushfeldt, Eleanor	Vulcan, Alta.
Strashok, Fred	Chipman, Alta.
Soderberg, Fred	Conrich, Alta.
Stone, Walter C.	Ranfurly, Alta.
Strynadka, Nicholas J.	Vermilion, Alta.
Ward, Alfred H.	Sexsmith, Alta.
Willson, Mrs. E.	Ponoka, Alta.

SPECIAL CLASS

Carnegie, Gordon D. H.	Overy, Chas.
*Clive, Edward	Penwarden, B. J.
*Eggleston, Cecil E.	Pierce, J. Denys
Finch, B. J.	Roberts, Edward
Grant, G. B.	Rudolph, Bryant
Guthrie, Tom	Tidy, Eric G.
Hall, Chas. R. L.	Tribbeck, F. W.
Morton, H. C.	Wadham, Eric S.

* These students left before the end of the term.

O S A MAGAZINE

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1927-28

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